# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Arrival of Count Sartiges in Europe—The British Ministry—Lord Napier—Naval Affairs.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 24.

Letters received from Count SARTIGES announce his safe arrival in Europe. He speaks of the increasing enthusiasm of the French in behalf of their Emperor, and their entire confidence in his military success. He thinks that large augmentations will be made to the army of the Rhine, in anticipation of an invasion from Germany.

Advices from England say that Lord PALMERSTON will be placed at the head of the Ministry, and that Lord CLARENDON will be again called to the Foreign Office. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 24.

Lord NAPIER, in a private letter received by the last arrival from Europe, says that he does not anticipate any movement in the diplomatic body, which will send him to a post different from that at the Hague, which he expects to reach in July.

A report has for some time been current that Commander MAURY is to be detached from the National Observatory. Those best acquainted with the subject say if this should take place it would be with the view to place him in active service as a commander, in which capacity he has not served since his elevation to that rank, and that without rendering such service he would not be in the line of further promotion.

Captain HARWOOD, Commander DAHLGREN and Lieutenant W. L. MAURY have been appointed by the Navy Department as a Board to test such small fire-arms as may be presented. The trial will commence to-morrow, at the Washington Arsenal.

The Receipts of the Treasury last week were one million two hundred thousand dollars. The drafts issued amounted to four hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars. The balance on hand subject to draft is three millions and forty-six thousand.

**Monsieur Blondin's Feat at Niagara Falls**

BUFFALO, Friday, June 24.

Monsieur BLONDIN has so far perfected his arrangements for walking across the Niagara River on a tight rope, that he is able to designate Thursday, the 30th inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as the time for attempting the feat. The cable is already stretched across the river, and is now being secured in position by guys.

**The Iowa Republican State Convention.**

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Friday, June 24.

The Republican State Convention, held at Des Moines on the 22d, nominated the following ticket:

*For Governor*—S. J. KIRKWOOD.
*For Lieutenant-Governor*—N. S. RUSH.
*For the Supreme Bench*—L. P. LOWE, L. D. STOCKTON and CALEB BALDWIN.

Resolutions, condemning General CASS' naturalization letter, the Slave-trade and the Massachusetts Constitutional amendment, providing for two years' residence after naturalization before voting, were passed.

**Marine Disaster.**

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 24.

The schooner *Osprey*, hence on Sunday for Washington, N. C., put back to port this morning in consequence of an accident, she having been run into, when in the Bay, by the steamer *Thomas Swan*, and received considerable damage to hull and spars. She is also leaking badly. At the time of the collision JAMES HAYDEN, one of her seamen, lost his right leg and was badly injured in the other.

**From Bermuda.**

HALIFAX, Thursday, June 23, 1859.

The mail steamer *Delta*, from Bermuda 18th inst., arrived on Wednesday afternoon. There is no news, except of some serious fighting between the English and Irish convicts. The Colonial Treasurer, SMITH, had resigned in consequence of a deficiency in his accounts.

At Hamilton, brig *Jenny Morton*, from Baltimore bark *Eliza Barss*, from New-York; would sail the 23d

**Collision on the Hudson.**

ALBANY, Friday, June 24.

The steamer *Isaac Newton*, on her up trip last night, when off West Point, was run into by the propellor *Corning*. By the prompt and efficient management of the steamer, which was backed in time to prevent the blow from coming in the very centre of the boat, the propeller struck on her forward quarter, the steamer thus narrowly escaping serious damage.

**The Associated Press.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 24.

The *Picayune*, of this city, has been admitted as a member of the ASSOCIATED PRESS. It is well known that the *Picayune* has, for several years past, been the only respectable journal, in the United States, outside of the telegraphic-news arrangements of the New-York Associated Press.

**Municipal Election in Norfolk, &c.**

NORFOLK, Friday, June 24.

The municipal election, to-day, resulted in the election for Mayor, of FERGUSON, Opposition, by two majority over LAMB, Democrat, and present incumbent. The election will probably be contested.

The Revenue Cutter *Philip Allen* has arrived here.

**Non-Arrival of the Nova Scotian.**

MONTREAL, Friday, June 24—9 P. M.

There were no signs at Father Point when the line closed this evening, of the steamship *Nova Scotian* from Liverpool 15th inst. She is not considered due before to-morrow morning.

**New-Hampshire Legislature.**

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, June 24.

The stringent Personal Liberty bill introduced into the New-Hampshire Legislature was this afternoon, in the House of Representatives, indefinitely postponed by 277 to 14. The bill was founded on a draft furnished by PARKER PILLSBURY. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

**Death of the Hon. D. F. Robison.**

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Friday, June 24.

The Hon. D. F. ROBISON, Ex-Member of Congress for this District, died, to day, from the disease contracted at the National Hotel at Washington in the Spring of 1857.

**The Santa Fe Mail.**

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 24.

The Santa Fé Mail of the 6th inst. arrived at Independence to-day. The Democratic Convention was to meet at Albuquerque on the 7th, and it was expected that OTERO would be the nominee for reëlection to Congress. The Opposition talked of running Col. ST. VRAIN.

**Masonic.**

BOSTON, Friday, June 24.

St. John's day was celebrated at Farmingham by the old Middlesex Lodge, assisted by the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Massachusetts. Delegations from Lodges of almost every city and town in the State were present. A procession, an oration by the Rev. E. M. P. WELLS, a dinner, &c., constituted the exercises of the day.

**The Turf.**

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—RUNNING.—Friday, June 24.—Great match, $2,000; two-mile heats:

J. BEVINS' b. h. *Bill Cheatham*, by *Albion*, dam by *Barry's dam*; 5 yrs.; 104 lbs..... 1 1
O. P. HARR's br. h. *Tar River*, by *Nicholas*, dam by *Cymon*; 5 yrs.; 121 lbs..... 2 2

| Time—First heat. | Second heat. |
|---|---|
| First mile..... 1:52 | 1:56 |
| Second mile..... 1:53 | 1:50¼ |
| Total..... 3:45 | 3:46¼ |

This was a closely-contested race throughout. *Tar River* had the call in betting previous to starting. There was a heavy amount of money invested on the result. *Bill Cheatham* won in two straight heats. There were 250 people present to witness the sport. If the day had been fine there would have been a large attendance.

Same Day—Purse Race; mile heats:

CALVIN GREEN, b. h. *Robert J. Walker*..... 1 1
D. MCDANIEL, b. h. *Don Juan*..... 2 2
P. MORRIS, b. g. *Agitator*..... drawn.

Time: 1:53¼; 1:53.

The General Land Office has received information of the final confirmation of thirteen ranchos in California to private claimants. Among the ranchos so confirmed is that of the Mission El Carmelo to Right Rev. J. S. Alemany, Catholic Bishop of Monterey.

## Annual Exhibition of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

**Speech of Archbishop Hughes and Remarks of Ex-Mayor Wood, Ex-Recorder Tillou, the Hon. John Kelly, Mr. Jones, &c.**

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, was the scene of a pleasant entertainment yesterday. The boys, to the number of some five hundred—clean, smart, sharp, lively lads, all—went through their annual exhibition in presence of a large and distinguished audience. The clergy were represented by Archbishop HUGHES himself, Bishop Loughlin, of Brooklyn; the very Rev. Mr. Starrs, Vicar-General; the very Rev. Mr. McCarron, Archdeacon; the Rev. Messrs. Quin, McNierney, Curran, Quarters, Brady, Brennan, McQuade, Barry, Deshon, Hewitt, McMahon, and many others. The laity monopolized all the extra space and filled the large hall to overflowing. Among the audience thus made up were the Hon. John Kelly, Ex-Mayor Wood, Ex-Recorder Tillou, Messrs. James Kelly, Patrick Carolan, M. Boyle, Jas. B. Kirker, Col. Ryan, Mr. Curtis, School Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward; Mr. Jones, Deputy Superintendent of the Common Schools; John Mulally, Esq., editor of the *Metropolitan Record*—a new and successful Catholic journal, now regarded as the official organ of the Archbishop; Richard J. Lalor, Esq., of the *Irish News*, and a great many other gentlemen of influence and reputation among their co-religionists.

Mr. MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL conducted the examinations with marked ability and the utmost success. The boys were exceedingly prompt and accurate in their answers, and exhibited an extent of information, a correctness of deportment, and a discipline so thorough, that they surprised their warmest and most indulgent friends. There were songs, recitations, dialogues, literary exercises, questions in orthography, parsing, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra,—an opening address and valedictories,—which were each and all very cleverly done and immensely applauded.

The closing display was "a scene from the Revolution," in which a company of lads, attired in the old Continental costume, and armed with sword and guns, marched into the hall, preceded by fife and drum, the musicians being of themselves, and acted with much spirit a little drama, composed for the occasion, by "A Gentleman from Baltimore." The rear of the troop was brought up by four little urchins—none of them over three years of age—who toddled along in a most uncertain manner, and whose movements excited more attention, and occasioned more laughter, than any other event of the day.

After the valedictories had been delivered—one by a boy of the first class, and the other by a boy of the fourth—who claimed to represent Young America, and expressed himself in a neat bit of rhyme, the Archbishop distributed the prizes,—and, having done so, said:

MY DEAR CHILDREN: The words spoken so well by your representative in his valedictory, leave me but little to say, so far as the question of feeling in every Christian heart is concerned. I shall not spoil for a moment the impression made from lips so young and hearts so innocent, on the respectable and distinguished audience which have encouraged you this day by their presence. One thing I may say; that, looking back over a period of about forty years, you and all your juvenile predecessors left in orphanage, by the Providence of God, have never been without friends at any time. At first you were few, and perhaps your friends were not so numerous as they are to-day, but still they were numerous enough to meet the wants, and provide for the Christian and honorable education of those whom the providence of God has thrown upon the hands of their charity. To-day the case is different. You were first about five, now you are nearly twice five hundred, including both asylums, and the number of your friends increases with your own number; and, should that number increase, there is but little doubt that new friends and multitudinous supporters would spring up from sources with which neither you, perhaps, nor me, have been hitherto acquainted. I will not, my dear children, detain you long. You are to-day honored by a large number of those whose presence is a pledge of the sentiment, and a confirmation of it, too, which I have just expressed—gentlemen who have merited and have won the confidence of the people of this great City—persons who have been, and are, and will be friends of the orphans. They are here, and I presume that as time goes on, and as they will look back at their experience of an hour or two spent, they will say that, perhaps, they never spent an hour or two more agreeably than they have done this day in witnessing the evidence of your progress in education, and the promises—yes, the important promises—of your capacity to be useful to yourselves and useful to your country, for the foundation is evidently being laid here. Principle, rectitude, truthfulness, the fear of God, respect for authority in its proper place, all these are inculcated. If, indeed, my dear children, I permitted myself to use a single word in the way of homily—no, in advice,—which it is not my intention to do, I would say that, unless you correspond to the generosity, the friendship, the affection with which you have been surrounded, you would understand that of the many patrons whom you have, and those who look forward particularly to your own good in this life, and, of course, in that other more important life which is to come, there are none but will expect of you that you shall be good citizens, no matter of what rank or in what capacity. If there is one other expression which the presence of so many friends, not, perhaps, very intimately connected with you, or with the memory of your parents, suggests, it is this: that while some, even in this Christian community, and with the hearts of men beating in their bosoms, have indicated a certain amount of low jealousy in your regard, I think that if they could be selected and brought out, we should find them, on an occasion like this, and in your presence, betraying that nature into what is good and what is honorable, and with those hearts of men in their bosoms, and those expressions of humanity and of Christian feeling on their lips, if they ever had enmity against the orphan, they would go away to-day converted. [Applause.] Under these circumstances, my dear children, what remains for me to say, except, in your name, to reiterate what you have already expressed, viz: the great satisfaction, the great honor, the great presage of future and increased usefulness which may be anticipated from the presence of so many of your friends. Be good boys. Some of you are beginning to grow up, and when you grow up, and when you leave this place, remember the lessons which you have here been taught. Be good boys; be good children; and I permit me, in conclusion, in your name, to thank this respectable and distinguished audience for the interest which they have taken in your affairs and the condition of life in which God has placed you. I would assure them in your name that it has left its impression of gratitude on your young hearts. I need not say more. I have said, perhaps, already too much. But this, I feel, without the risk of presumption, authorized to do in your own name, and in the name of the friends, and patrons, and guardians, and trustees, and clergymen, who have all by habit and duty taken an interest in you,—to express in your name the gratitude that is common to us all for the kindness, the humanity, the benevolence, the well-known liberality of those not so intimately related to us, in their presence to-day, although I shall not hesitate to say that in after years, if they look back, the recollections even of the opera or the theatre, they will find that nothing will have left so deep and tender a memory in their hearts as what they have witnessed this day. [Loud applause.]

In compliance with the call of Mr. O'DONNELL,

Ex-Mayor WOOD rose, and, in course of a brief but pithy address, expressed the sincere pleasure he felt in witnessing the exercises which had just concluded, and admonished the boys that by leading a virtuous, upright life, and by perseverence, energy and Christianity, they might reach the highest office in the land, the most glorious of all earthly dominance, that of President of the United States. [Cheers.] In the course of the examination he thought the boys had displayed as much intelligence as could be found in any educational establishment in the country considering their age.

Ex-Recorder TILLOU followed, and expressed himself to the same effect.

Mr. JONES, Deputy-Superintendent of City Schools, and Mr. CURTIS, School Commissioner from the Eighteenth Ward, indulged in similar declarations of opinion, and were emphatic in their statements of approval.

The Hon. JOHN KELLY made the concluding speech. His frank, hearty, sympathetic tone in addressing the boys as old acquaintances, or the successors of old acquaintances, whom he had met as legislators, in executive offices, or holding other places of public trust, and discharging their duties as creditably as any other class of the community, elicited frequent cheers.

THE WINANS STEAMER.—This vessel, an account of whose sinking appeared in the edition of yesterday, has been successfully raised, and yesterday a party of men were engaged in putting everything in order in the interior. The machinery was not injured in the least, nor did the hull suffer by the mishap. Captain VAUGHAN, who is in command, states that by the use of the powerful steam fire-engines, *Alpha* and *Deluge*, all the water was pumped out of the compartments at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, when the ship righted and was safely moored at the wharf. The work of altering the motive power of the steamer is still progressing, and it is not definitely known when she will be ready for a sea voyage. Previously, however, she will make several experimental trips on the Patapsco and Chesapeake, in order to test her speed.—*Balt. American, yesterday.*

## ARREST OF NOTORIOUS BURGLARS.

**Interesting Chapter of Antecedents and Burglaries.**

The most important arrest that has been made by the Police for some time was made on Thursday evening by Captain Dowling, and Officers Wooldridge and Journay, of the Sixth Precinct. Thomas Kelly and Thomas Hughes, two of the boldest, most reckless and most successful burglars whose names have appeared on the Police records of the City for years, were stealthily seized in the public street, disarmed and securely lodged in the Station-house. The way in which the arrests were brought about is somewhat singular. It will be remembered that a few days since a young man named John F. Gordon was arrested for committing a burglary in Norfolk-street, and that Mrs. Elizabeth Grotjen was arrested as a receiver of stolen goods—the proceeds of the burglary referred to having been found in her house. Gordon exposed Kelly and Hughes. He described their dress and appearance, indicated their principa haunts, and left it with the officers to find them Several of their haunts were visited without success. As the officers were continuing their search, they unexpectedly came upon the objects of their pursuit in Grand street near Greene. The two were walking arm-in-arm, with lighted segars in their mouths, and seemed to enjoy intensely their walk, their Havanas, and their talk. Knowing the desperate character of the men they had to deal with, and the probability of their being armed, it was deemed necessary to be cautious, as well as energetic and decisive in attempting their arrest. It was the work of only a minute. Walking stealthily up behind them, Captain Dowling and Officer Wooldridge each simultaneously grabbed the men by their arms, and held them, while Officer Jourdon took from their pockets their implements of defence, two revolvers and a dirk-knife. Kelly remarked, with an oath, "You have caught us napping, Captain, and it is well, for otherwise we would have blown your skulls off." The two were taken to the Sixth Ward Station-house and locked up for the night. Yesterday they were conveyed before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed to await their trials. Kelly is a native of this City, and twenty-eight years old. His parents died when he was a mere boy. Being thrown upon his own resources, he took to selling newspapers for a living, supplying himself with his stock in trade by following carriers and stealing newspapers from areas and doorsteps. This species of enterprise led finally to his arrest, and transfer to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. He had been off the Island but a short time, when he was detected in a burglary, and sentenced for two years to Sing Sing. Five months after his release he got into a fight with a man in West Broadway, knocked his antagonist down and cut a gash across his bowels, maiming him for life. For this he was arrested, and again sent to Sing Sing, his term of imprisonment this time being six years and six months. In less than two months following his second discharge from State Prison, he snapped a pistol at a policeman, and for that was sent a year to Blackwell's Island. He soon availed himself of an opportunity and threw himself into the East River and swam to New York. Since then he has enjoyed the freedom of the City until his present arrest. In personal appearance Kelly dresses well and appears well. He wears a moustache, a cane and kid gloves.

Hughes is thirty-two years of age, and was born in Dublin, Ireland. He came to this country about seven years ago, and worked for a while in a hat shop in Fulton-street, he having learned the hatter's trade in his native city. Work was distasteful to Hughes, and he became a burglar. For the past two years he has been associated with Kelly and Gordon in various burglaries. He has had better luck than Kelly in escaping arrests and punishment. Six months on Blackwell's Island for cutting two fingers off a negro's hand is the extent of his punishment thus far. He is stoutly built, has a pock-marked countenance, shaggy hair, and a forbidding expression. He is married, and has a wife and two children living in West Twenty-eighth-street.

Gordon was born in this City, is only 22 years of age, and, until he turned to thieving, sewed on pantaloons and vests for a living. He has been associated with Kelly and Hughes in most of their recent burglaries. He has spent two terms in State Prison, and one on the Island. In appearance he is genteel, and his weakness is jewelry. He has a wife, but no children.

The following are some of the burglaries which have been traced to Kelly, Hughes and Gordon. In November last they broke into the residence of Mr. Waterman, No. 108 Hamersley-street; among the articles they stole were the store key and safe key of Mr. Waterman, with which they subsequently ransacked his store, and made off with considerable booty. Previous to the store robbery they entered the house adjoining that of Mr. Waterman in Hamersley street, and thereby added to their stock of jewelry and silver plate. The dwelling of Mr. Cook, No. 10 Crosby-street; of Mr. Davitt, No. 79 Barrow street; of John C. Bogart, No. 30 Charles-street; of Mr. Morrison, No. 44 King-street, and of John Banchell, No. 506 Canal-street, were also robbed by them. A Seventeenth Ward Policeman surprised them a few months ago, at 2 o'clock in the morning, in the rear yard of No. 179 Eldridge-street; and attempted their arrest. They shot at the officer, and failing to hit him, beat him over the head with clubs until he was insensible, and then escaped. It was not known at the time who they were, but since their arrest they have confessed being the party. Kelly and Hughes also confess that it was they who several months ago were surprised by a private watchman while attempting a burglary in Brooklyn, and escaped after wounding the officer by a ball from one of their revolvers. Two men were arrested and convicted of this burglary and attempted murder, and sentenced for six years each to State Prison, where they are now serving out their terms. Kelly says that he tried to persuade Hughes to confess their guilt, but that the latter threatened to shoot him if he did, and that by this threat he was debarred from delivering himself up.

**Board of Councilmen.**

NINTH-AVENUE RAILROAD—THE CITY HALL AND THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The Board met last evening, Mr. CORNELL in the Chair.

A resolution was introduced giving permission to Messrs. Murphy and others to connect the track of the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company with the tracks of the Hudson River and of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads. After some discussion, it was adopted unanimously.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry, Mr. Valentine informed the Board that the resolutions which they adopted with reference to repairing the City Hall were referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies of the Board of Aldermen on April 25th, where they still remain. The communication was received and referred.

The question of widening Fifty-ninth-street between Fifth and Eighth avenues came up for consideration, and, after debate, was laid on the table.

A large number of papers from the Board of Aldermen were received and referred.

The special order of the evening was taken up. It was the question of concurring with the Aldermen in awarding the contract for constructing the gate houses of the new reservoir to Messrs. Baldwin & Jaycox. After the protest of Fairchild & Walker, and the majority report of the Board of Aldermen had been read, an exceedingly tedious and lengthy debate ensued, which ended in a failure to adopt a resolution awarding the contract to Fairchild, Walker & Co., for want of a constitutional vote. Ayes, 16; Noes, 7.

The Street Commissioner was directed to purchase new flags for the City Hall.

The report of the Special Committee in favor of directing the Croton Board to erect fifty drinking hydrants in different parts of the City, was adopted; Councilman BULTEEL alone voting in the negative.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to have specifications drawn, and to advertise for proposals to have the City Hall put in proper repair.

The Board then adjourned to 6 P. M. Monday.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 24, 1859.—Rooney *vs.* Avery. Order denying motion to dismiss appeal by default opened; appeal dismissed with costs.

No. 65—Grant *vs.* Tallman. Argued. Mr. J. K. Porter for appellant; Mr. William Ingles for respondent.

No. 72—The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Caleb. Argued. Mr. A. Dickenson for appellant; Mr. M. Porter for respondent.

No. 69—White *vs.* Hackett. Argued. Mr. C. Van Santvoort for appellant; Mr. Antnon for respondent.

No. 58—Viele *vs.* Troy and Boston Railroad Company. Argued. Mr. John K. Porter for appellant; Mr. J. H. Reynolds for respondent.

Calendar for June 25—Nos. 71, 28, 67, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 187.

**Police Reports.**

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY BY SAILORS.—Two sailors, giving their names as Joseph Murphy and Michael Conlin, were yesterday arrested charged with assaulting and robbing Samuel Noonan, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The accused met Noonan in Pine-street and demanded his money. Noonan refused to comply with their request, and thereupon they knocked him down, rifled his pockets and then fled. They were subsequently arrested, and identified by Mr. Noonan. Justice OSBORNE locked them up for trial.

FIGHT AND STABBING.—Joseph Dixon and John Davis, both colored, got into a fight, yesterday afternoon, at No. 27 Mulberry-street, which ended in the latter stabbing Dixon in the neck, and inflicting a dangerous wound. Dixon was taken to the City Hospital. His assailant escaped and is still at large.

PROSTITUTES ARRESTED.—Notwithstanding the discharge of the girls arrested on Thursday evening by the Fifth Ward Police, Captain Hutchings arrested about a dozen more of them last evening for acting in a disorderly manner.

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

**Later from California, Oregon and Fraser's River.**

The Overland Mail brings us California news to May 31, with late news from Oregon and Fraser's River. We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express for papers.

Two of the recently escaped State Prison convicts, named COLIN DOUGLASS, *alias* "Scotty," and LOUIS BOWMAN, had just been arrested on board the schooner *Far West*. They came on board of her twenty-one miles below Stockton in a small boat. They were both nearly famished.

The San Joaquin *Republican* states that a serious affray occurred on the 27th May at Two Mile Bar, on the Stanislaus River, in Calaveras County, between EDWARD POTTER and TURNER SENSABOY, in which the former was dangerously wounded. SENSABOY is in confinement, and will be taken to Angel's Camp, where the nearest Justice of California resides.

The Placerville *Democrat* says: We are gratified to state that orders have been sent to Genoa to commence immediately the extension of the Placerville and St. Joseph Telegraph line to Salt Lake. Fifty miles of the wire, the President of the Company informs us, is already at Genoa ready for use, and a large quantity more on the road. The Company intend to push forward the work with the utmost rapidity, and if they meet with no accident hope to be in direct communication with Salt Lake by the 4th of July next.

During the week 29 752 ounces of gold, worth about $500,000, and 14,072 ounces of silver, were deposited in the Mint. The coinage amounted to $357,000, including $320,000 in double eagles, $20,000 in quarter eagles, $7,000 in half dollars, and $10,000 in quarter dollars.

The clippers *Flying Childers* and *Hornet*, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco May 29.

OREGON.

The Legislature of Oregon met and organized at Salem on the 16th May. Next day, after a long discussion, the fourth Monday of June (27th) was fixed, in the House, as the time for holding an election for Representatives to Congress and other officers. A bill to that effect was ordered engrossed. The Portland *Daily News*, of 20th May, says as to the vexed question of the Senatorial election:

By the arrival of the evening boat from Oregon City, last night, we have intelligence that, up to Thursday morning, 19th May, nothing of importance had been done by the Legislature. The Senatorship seemed to be engrossing nearly the whole attention of the members. It is said that the friends of Mr. SMITH have some of them declared that he must be the Senator, or they will prevent an election this session. It is also said that Judge WILLIAMS' prospects are quite fair, in case they can agree to go into an election. On the whole, no judgment can be formed as to who will be the leading candidate, or whether there will be any election at all.

From an extra of the Jacksonville *Sentinel* of May 8, it appears that Indian Agent ABBOTT had returned from the Rancherie prairie, Klamath Lake County, with the startling intelligence of the probable murder of a party of five men—E. Lodford, Samuel Probet, Jas. Crow, F. Conger and J. Brown—by the Indians. Their horses were found shot and tied to the trees. No traces of the bodies had yet been found, though evidences were plenty of the presence of Indians. A meeting was held on the evening of the 8th, to raise a company to pursue the murderers and search for the bodies.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dates from Fraser's River are to May 26.

The steamboat *Governor Douglas* arrived at Victoria from Fort Hope, on 20th May, with 65 passengers, the majority of them returning miners. The trail between Fort Hope and Boston Bar was reported to be progressing finely. The river had risen three feet since the night of the 16th. An affray took place at Hope on the night of 16th May, between Dr. Chisholm, a constable, and a man named Weaver, in which the former was badly wounded with a sword. Weaver had not been arrested. The amount of gold dust brought by Express was small. Two miners who came down subsequently took into the office of Wells, Fargo & Co. $5 000 in dust.

Lieutenant-Governor MOODY had sent forward three detachments of the Royal Engineers upon surveying and exploring expeditions. One, under the command of Lieutenant PALMER, was to go over the Harrison-Lillooet route, to report upon the practicability and cost of widening that trail into a wagon-road. Another party under Lieutenant LEMPRIERE, to survey the new trail from Fort Hope to Boston Bar, and the third on a secret exploring tour. PALMER and party had arrived safely at Douglas, and were to proceed with their work immediately.

The branch of the Bank of British North America has taken premises, at Victoria, for the conduct of business. A branch of the North British Bank will shortly be started in Victoria.

The Governor of British Columbia has issued a proclamation affording facilities for the naturalization of aliens after three years residence.

Large numbers of Chinamen are on their way from China.

The Queen's birthday was calebrated at Victoria on 24th May. About 3 000 people witnessed some horse-racing at Beacon Hill. A salute was fired in the forenoon from the Fort; and at noon other salutes were fired by her Majesty's vessels of war.

The steamer *Pacific* left for San Francisco, carrying the following shipment of gold dust: By WELLS, FARGO & Co., $38,000; FREEMAN & Co., $19,225, making a total by express of $57,525. Besides this amount, we may note an additional $3.000 of deposits withdrawn from WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s safe keeping, by miners who left per *Pacific*. There were also considerable amounts in the hands of many of the passengers who departed yesterday for San Francisco.

WHO WROTE ADAM BEDE, AND WHO IS GEORGE ELIOT?—The question of the authorship of *Adam Bede*, and *Scenes of Clerical Life*, is exciting almost as much controversy in the literary world of Great Britain as the authorship of the *Waverley Novels* did forty or fifty years ago. The last number of the *Illustrated Times*, a weekly journal that is remarkably well posted up in literary and artistic gossip, says:

"The great 'Adam Bede' authorship question is once more before the public. The Rev. SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE, writing to the *Times* under his world-known initials 'S. G. O.,' states that, notwithstanding the denial given in the columns of the 'Thunderer' that Mr. LIGGINS was the author, several friends of the aforesaid LIGGINS persist not only in proclaiming the fact, but in asserting that he was so badly paid by his publishers that they felt themselves in duty bound to raise subscriptions for him, and these have actually collected a certain sum of money on the strength of this story. Then, Messrs. BLACKWOOD write denying that Mr. LIGGINS is the author, and producing a letter from 'GEORGE ELIOT' to Mr. JOHN BLACKWOOD, stating that he, as the author, has been most handsomely treated by his publishers; and that the question of authorship can easily be decided by Mr. LIGGINS writing the opening chapters of a novel, and leaving the world to judge. So far so good. Still, throughout the whole matter, 'GEORGE ELIOT' has not denied *in toto* all knowledge of Mr. JOSEPH LIGGINS. He—or *she*—(I still hold to my original opinion as to the sex of the author)—has merely stated that Mr. LIGGINS *did not write the book*. But, Sir, does it not strike you that Mr. LIGGINS, a man of acute observation, but wanting the faculty of composition, may have written his collection of anecdotes and his sketches of character, and then, finding that power which he lacked so splendidly developed in the pseudonymous author, may have placed his rough, crude mass in the hands of his friend, who has hewn therefrom the splendid living statues now delighting the public eye? Perhaps 'GEORGE ELIOT,' however well paid by Messrs. BLACKWOOD, has not sufficiently rewarded Mr. LIGGINS for his share of the work, and hence the cry of bad payment on the part of the publishers. Perhaps Mr. LIGGINS does not make sign for fear of being pulled up for affording sketches and anecdotes of living persons resident in his locality. *Que sais-je?* At all events, until Mr. GEORGE ELIOT states positively that he knows nothing of Mr. LIGGINS, I shall still hold my opinion that Mr. LIGGINS *had some hand in the composition of the books*, and I think every one may fairly do the same.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The Pension-Office had upon its rolls, on the 30th of June, 1858, the names of 253 revolutionary soldiers. Of this small remnant of heroes, information has been received that during the succeeding half year 46 went to their long account, leaving, upon the first day of the present year, 207 survivors. The ages of some of these soldiers are stated to have been 100 to 103 years. Thus is dwindling away the small number of that gallant band which has come down to us from a former generation, to pass for ever from the earth before this generation shall have finished its work.

At the period above referred to, there were 4,209 widows of revolutionary soldiers upon the pension rolls, and in six months, death diminished that number by 295. Of those living at the beginning of this year, 45 were the wives of revolutionary soldiers before the termination of the great struggle.—*Constitution.*

The Rev. Mr. Richmond, the Episcopal clergyman in Milwaukee who was so anxious to engage the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a theological controversy, is out again in a characteristic way. He gave notice in his church that the Diocesan Convention of Wisconsin would meet on a certain day, and improved the occasion to invite his defamers to lay all charges against him before that body, and then gave utterance to a vigorous defiance, as follows: "I challenge and defy the malcontents, who are moved only by Satan, to the trial. Let them face me in the Convention if they dare, and I will rip up the foul character of their runners, show up the corruption bonds and the plots, the bank-note shavings and the other abominations, which you know. Let me be put on my defence, *if they dare.*" The reverend gentleman proceeds to defy all his opponents, "in the strength of a youth renewed, *in the physical power of a body compact of muscles, mortal, but like iron and steel*—in the lightning of my tongue, and with the thunders of the Gospel of God—with the law from Sinai, and with grace and truth from Zion."

## THE AFRICAN NEGROES.

**The Secretary of the Treasury Defending the President—The Returned Africans of the "Echo."**

The following letter from Secretary COBB, appears in the Athens (Geo.) *Southern Banner*. It was written in reply to an appeal from the Hon. JAMES JACKSON of Athens. The *Constitution*, in copying the letter, remarks:

"Some of the opponents of President BUCHANAN, in the Southern States, have been flagrantly misrepresenting his course in regard to the contract made with the Colonization Society. Long as this document is, we trust it will be carefully perused."

Secretary COBB writes:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Monday, June 6, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I regret to learn from your letter that the opposition continue to misrepresent the facts in connection with the contract made by the President with the Colonization Society. I repeat what I before stated to you, that not one dollar was paid for the education or schooling of the Africans sent back to Africa.

To prevent any misapprehension or misstatement in the future I cheerfully comply with your request, and present the facts of the case.

When these Africans were captured and brought into the port of Charleston, the question was presented to the President: "What was his duty under the law?"

I cannot place the case more fully and satisfactorily before you than by quoting the language of the President in his Annual Message to Congress at the commencement of the last session:

"On the 21st of August last Lieut. J. N. MAFFIT, of the United States brig *Dolphin*, captured the slaver *Echo*, (formerly the *Putnam*, of New-Orleans,) near Kay Verde, on the coast of Cuba, with more than three hundred African negroes on board. The prize, under the command of Lieut. BRADFORD, of the United States Navy, arrived at Charleston on the 27th of August, when the negroes, three hundred and six in number, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. They were first placed in Castle Pinckney, and afterwards in Fort Sumpter, for safe-keeping, and were detained there until the 19th of September, when the survivors, two hundred and seventy-one in number, were delivered on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, to be transported to the coast of Africa, under the charge of the agent of the United States, pursuant to the provisions of the act of 3d March, 1819, 'in addition to the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade.' Under the second section of this act the President is 'authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States of all such negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color,' captured by vessels of the United States, as may be delivered to the Marshal of the District into which they are brought; 'and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the coast of Africa as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes, or persons of color, delivered from on board vessels seized in the prosecution of the Slave trade by commanders of the United States armed vessels.'

A doubt immediately arose as to the true construction of this act. It is quite clear, from its terms, that the President was authorized to provide 'for the safe keeping, support and removal' of these negroes up till the time of their delivery to the agent on the coast of Africa; but no express provision was made for their protection and support after they had reached the place of their destination. Still, an agent was to be appointed to receive them in Africa, and it could not have been supposed that Congress intended he should desert them at the moment they were received, and turn them loose on that inhospitable coast, to perish for want of food, or to become again the victims of the Slave-trade. Had this been the intention of Congress, the employment of an agent to receive them, who is required to reside on the coast, was unnecessary, and they might have been landed by our vessels anywhere in Africa, and left exposed to the sufferings and the fate which would certainly await them.

Mr. MONROE, in his special message of Dec. 17, 1819, at the first session after the act was passed, announced to Congress what, in his opinion, was its true construction. He believed it to be his duty under it to follow these unfortunates into Africa, and make provision for them selves. In communicating this interpretation of the act to Congress he stated that some doubt had been entertained as to its true intent and meaning, and he submitted the question to them, so that they might, 'should it be deemed advisable, amend the same before further proceedings are had under it.' Nothing was done by Congress to explain the act, and Mr. MONROE proceeded to carry it into execution according to his interpretation. This, then, became the practical construction. When the Africans from on board the *Echo* were delivered to the marshal at Charleston it became my duty to consider what disposition ought to be made of them under the law. For many reasons it was expedient to remove them from that locality as speedily as possible. Although the conduct of the authorities and citizens of Charleston in giving countenance to the execution of the law was just what might have been expected from their high character, yet a prolonged continuance of three hundred Africans in the immediate vicinity of that city could not have failed to become a source of inconvenience and anxiety to its inhabitants. Where to send them was the question. There was no portion of the Coast of Africa to which they could be removed with any regard to humanity except to Liberia. Under these circumstances, an agreement was entered into with the Colonization Society on the 7th of September last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, under which the Society engaged, for the consideration of $45,000, to receive these Africans in Liberia from the agent of the United States, and furnish them during the period of one year thereafter with comfortable shelter, clothing, provisions and medical attendance, causing the children to receive schooling; and all, whether children or adults, to be instructed in the arts of civilized life suitable to their condition. This aggregate of $45,000 was based upon an allowance of $150 for each individual, and as there has been considerable mortality among them, and may be more before they reach Africa, the Society have agreed, in an equitable spirit, to make such a deduction from the amount as, under the circumstances, may appear just and reasonable. This cannot be fixed until we shall ascertain the actual number which may become a charge to the Society.

It was also distinctly agreed that under no circumstances shall this Government be called upon for any additional expenses.

The agents of the Society manifested a laudable desire to conform to the wishes of the Government, throughout the transaction. They assured me that, after careful calculation, they would be required to expend the sum of $150 on each individual in complying with the agreement, and they would have nothing left to remunerate them for their care, trouble, and responsibility. At all events, I could make no better arrangement, and there was no other alternative. During the period when the Government itself, through its own agents, undertook the task of providing for captured negroes in Africa, the cost per head was very much greater.

There having been no outstanding appropriation applicable to this purpose, I could not advance any money on the agreement. I therefore recommend that an appropriation may be made of the amount necessary to carry it into effect."

From this statement you will observe that the law under which Mr. BUCHANAN acted had received a practical construction during Mr. MONROE's Administration, which

## NEW BOOKS.

LOVE. From the French of M. J. MICHELET. By J. W. PALMER, M. D. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

In translating MICHELET'S very original and interesting treatise on Love, Dr. PALMER has done a bold thing, which in the eyes even of many not over-fastidious persons will seem, we doubt not, too bold. For the great historian, whose vigorous but fine-spun brain is forever teeming with the sense of a human philosophy in Nature, as well as in all history, has dealt with his vast and subtle theme in all its aspects. He is too thoroughly in earnest and too unfamiliar with the ordinary currents of thoughtful or thoughtless prejudice in the popular mind to hesitate upon his clear view of a subject in deference to possible misapprehensions. It is the fashion of the English and American mind to think of Love as a sentiment merely and abstractly. To *think* of Love in this light we say, specifically and advisedly, for it would be a worse than ridiculous homage to the Grundian idol of Cant for us to assume that either the feelings or the acts of English and American public are in absolute consonance with this etherialized view of the relation which underlies all the fabric of society. But, while it is the fashion of our intellectual training to take this form of theory, it must always be a perilous experiment for any man to venture upon putting the subject before us under any unconventional aspect whatever. And this MICHELET does, or, rather, his translator does this for him. MICHELET wrote his book for the French public, already accustomed to the literary treatment of the case in all the aspects which he presents. Dr. PALMER, adhering with a scrupulous fidelity, and a curious felicity of phrase to the marvelous and flexible language of his original, must therefore expect to have his work often dealt with in a spirit of profound misapprehension, where no real intention of doing injustice exists. CARLYLE has somewhere said that "All strange things strike us at first unfavorably." Every man's experience will assure him of the truth of this, in respect to the ordinary details of external life, to customs in dress, in dining, in the mere growth and disposition of the human beard or of the hair. It is even more emphatically true of the costumes of the mind. The writer, however pure and earnest he may be, (and of MICHELET'S purity and earnestness no sane man can entertain a moment's suspicion,) who comes to us dealing with familiar facts in a fashion startlingly new to us, must inevitably provoke a surprise not wholly akin with admiration But those (and they are not the very young nor the inexperienced, for whom books of this class are obviously not written at all) who will read this book of MICHELET'S with a just and catholic appreciation of his objects, and with a candid allowance for the differences of mental climate and atmosphere, will find in it a treasury of thoughts equally elevated and profound. Sometimes obscure, more frequently fantastic, MICHELET is always simple in feeling, sincere in moral purpose, and noble in his theories of life and of duty. The temper in which he deals with that superficial question of the day—the relative superiority or equality of the sexes—strikes the key-note of his treatment of the whole subject. It is admirably rendered by Dr. PALMER in the following passage:

"To speak frankly, between us men, (but let it not come to the ears of the women,) we have made ourselves very ridiculous by getting angry and scolding. The duel was all a mock one.

They have not used the warlike words which have been uttered in their name. Where they have not obliging female friends to teach them the arts of war, they are peaceable, gentle, and ask for nothing but to be loved.

But this is their utmost wish, and for it they spare nothing. A lady, (Madame DE GASPARIN,) in a book mystically beautiful, eloquent, tender as it is solemn, declares to us that their happiness is in obeying, and that they desire the man to be the stronger; that they love those who command, and do not dislike the rigor of the command.

This lady, who believes that she follows the Apostle, but leaves him far behind in the spring of her young heart, assures us that a passive and patient obedience does not suffice for woman; that she wishes to obey for Love's sake, actively, obey even in advance of the possible desire, the divined thought, and without ever obeying enough, until she sees the satisfied nod of the beloved object.

A true and profound revelation this. It is much more man's indifference than his tyranny that torments woman, much more her not having occasion to obey enough than performing the simple act of obedience. It is of this she complains.

No barriers, no external protection are wanted here. The justly remarks this author, only to make the mischief between husband and wife, and to render the woman miserable. Nothing remains between him and her. She goes to him strong in her weakness, in her defenceless bosom, in her heart that beats for him alone.

This is woman's warfare. The most valiant would be conquered. Who now will have the hardihood to discuss whether she is higher or lower than man? She is both at once. He is to her as the sky is to the earth; he is above, beneath, and all about her. We were born in her. We live by her. We are encompassed by her. We breath her into our lungs; she is the atmosphere, the element of our heart."

RAMBLES AMONG WORDS. Their Poetry, History and Wisdom. WILLIAM SWINTON. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER. 1859.

"Words, words, words," might have been the motto of Mr. SWINTON'S book, for they are the subject of his essays; but he does not treat words as most philologists have done, as a mechanic deals with his tools, simply describing their uses and origin. He clothes them with meaning, tints them with varied hues, and gives them life and motion. They are not dry dictionary particles, but succulent and fragrant productions that have grown out of the rich soil of human sympathies and experiences. There is no pedantry in Mr. SWINTON'S essays, but a quaintness that might be mistaken for it by those who judge superficially of his labors from the mere style in which he indulges. In the treatment of his subject the author makes no attempt to conceal his indebtedness to his predecessors in the field of his labors; but, on the contrary, he pays a reverent deference to them, and makes a special salaam to Mr. TRENCH. He divides his "Rambles" into twelve distinct excursions, the first being premonitory and also explanatory of the author's temper as well as of his designs. He informs us how he intends "with Runic spells to evoke the Pagan wanderers from their homes in the visionary Eld—to read some of the strange lessons they teach, to catch of the wit and the wisdom, the puns and the poetries, the philosophies, the fancies and the follies that lurk in and flash out from them, and to seize, flaming down, as it were, from the firmament of bards and sages, some of the deep analogies, the spiritual significance, the poetic beauty, and the rich humor that sport and dwell in even our common every-day words and phrases." The "Second Ramble" treats of the "Work of the Senses;" the Third, of the Idealism of Words, the Fourth of "Fossil Poetries;" the Fifth of "Fossil Histories;" the Sixth of "Abusive Words," one of the most entertaining, perhaps, of all. Then come "Fantasies and Fantastics," "Verbal Ethics," "Medals in Names," the "Growth of Words," and lastly "English in America." These titles are sufficiently suggestive, and whoever follows our author in his rambles and gambols, either for information or pastime, will not follow him in vain. There is no scholarly conservatism in Mr. SWINTON. He believes that a living language must be adapted to the necessities of a living people, who are better able to coin words for their own use than their dead ancestors. He does not turn up his philological proboscis at slang phrases, but rather likes them and offers them a welcome greeting, "living as they rise" from the baser multitudes. The theory of English scholars, says Mr. SWINTON, for hundreds of years, has been the theory of repression. They have discouraged and cramped the spontaneous expansions of the language—discouraged innoculations from the French, from Latin, Greek, Italian, &c. Undoubtedly they have, but we are not prepared to go the entire length of Mr. SWINTON'S radical judgment, that "this ridiculous nonsense is to be utterly dismissed." Conservatives have their uses, and without them we might soon be plunged into such a chaos of words that society would be in as distracted a condition as the builders of the Tower of Babel were when they abandoned that preposterous piece of architecture. Mr. SWINTON indulges in the most liberal anticipations of the future language of America. He says:

"It is the sum of the uses of precedents, to a live nation, that it shall match the same with better from its own soul, and consume them before its audacio us improvisations. A nation cannot live on reminiscences; it can only live on influx. The English language, expressing the genius of the English race and its culture history, thought, is still inadequate to the utterance of America, and must take on new proportions before it can become the living garment of this new life of humanity.

The future expansions of the English Language in America are already marked in the great lines of development this idiom shows. It is for us freely to follow the divine indications. And here a spinal fact is the composite character of our language; to what new realizations is it lifted in America! The immense diversity of race, temperament, character—the copious streams of humanity constantly flowing hither—must reappear in free, rich growths of speech. From no one ethnic source is America sprung; the electric reciprocations of many stocks conspired and conspire. This opulence of race elements is in the theory of America. Land of the Ensemble, to her the consenting currents flow, and the ethnology of the States draws the grand outline of that hospitality and reception that must mark the new politics, sociology, literature and religion."

IDEES NAPOLEONIENNES. By Prince NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE, now NAPOLEON III. Translated by JAMES A. DORR. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

This is the first translation published in the United States of a very important work. Written originally in London, in 1839, by a French exile who was commonly regarded as a desperate adventurer, whose sole claim on public attention was his being "My Uncle's Nephew," it was soon translated in England by some one who thought that perhaps it might have importance at a future date. It is a singular fact that this first translation had prefixed to it an essay from a *London Quarterly Review*, which conceded that the Prince was a man of fair natural ability, which he had diligently cultivated by scientific, historic and practical learning; but the essay also wound up with an intimation that if the exile would only renounce forever his insane chimera of reaching the French throne, he really might be a useful member of society. To the translation of the work which Mr. DORR has just reproduced, was also prefixed the sketch or abstract of the subject which the author added in 1840, called *L'Idée Napoléonienne*. This should also have been translated by Mr. DORR, as it is in close connection with the work, and fitly introduces it. The opinion that NAPOLEON III. entertains of the proper place of this shorter sketch, may be seen when we find it coming immediately before the larger work in the first volume of his collected writings, which he has republished since he came to the throne. But, to have done his work completely, Mr. DORR should not only have found and translated the short sketch referred to, but he should also have stated in his Preface that the Emperor has republished the dissertations of the exile; that NAPOLEON III. has thus put the Imperial *imprimatur* on that exposition of the actual policy of NAPOLEON I., and of the true policy of France, which was published by a proscribed Frenchman in a foreign Kingdom.

The book was translated into English a second time a few years since, and published together with the translation of the Emperor's other writings, excepting the *Manuel de l'Artillerie*, which is addressed only to the military student.

So, it is plain, that in England at any rate, and here too, if people had cared to investigate the matter, they could have ascertained to what ideas NAPOLEON III. had committed himself, and could at least have judged as to the consonance between his present and former language, if not between his former language and present deeds. But the vast mass of people, perhaps, naturally enough in this country, certainly less so in England, found and expressed their opinions of his ideas without so much as knowing that he had published a detailed account of them.

In reply to this argument for neglecting this work as evidence of the plans of NAPOLEON III., it must be stated that the work gives a full account of the first NAPOLEON'S policy, distinguishing its temporary from its lasting institutions, and indorsing it as indisputably the true idea which should prevail in any Government of France conducted on sane principles; and further, that the Emperor publicly avowed his ideas to be unaltered by the change in his fortunes, by reprinting the work, along with the rest of his political writings, in an *édition de luxe* befitting an Imperial publication. Still further, note that his official speeches since he came to power coincide with the declarations in this exposition; and that his most prominent public acts, down to the war which he has just undertaken, are clearly foreshadowed in it.

THE TWO PATHS, BEING LECTURES ON ART AND ITS APPLICATION TO DECORATION AND MANUFACTURE. Delivered in 1858-9. By JOHN RUSKIN, M. A. With Plates and Cuts. New-York: JOHN WILEY. 1859.

We are all of us willing enough, says Mr. RUSKIN, to accept dead truths or blunt ones, which can be fitted harmlessly into spare niches, or shrouded and coffined at once out of the way, we holding complacently the cemetery keys, and supposing we have learned something. But a sapling truth, with earth at its root and blossoms on its branches, most men, it seems to him, dislike the sight of, and try to get out of the way of. It is not at all unnatural that Mr. RUSKIN should harbor an opinion so little complimentary to his species, for he is himself an eminent illustration of the truth of his saying. Men do not exactly try to avoid him, or to get out of his hearing—they like to smell of the blossoms on the branches of his young sapling, with its roots in the earth; they are, in fact, fascinated by his brilliant absurdities, by his eloquent nonsense, his religious devotion to his self-imposed task, and they are instructed by his exact information on the subjects which he attempts to elucidate. No author of the present day has been more violently assailed for his opinions than Mr. RUSKIN, and most certainly no author of any day ever stood his ground more sturdily, or met the attacks of his assailants in a more dignified manner. The eloquence of his style commands admirers, while the honesty of his motives, and the extent of his knowledge, command respect even from the most malignant of his accusers. The difficulty with him is, that he is too profound and too true for the majority of his readers to understand his meaning. But he has produced a great revolution in the world of Art, and set artists to thinking; his works are widely read, and thousands of young and ardent natures on both sides of the Atlantic hail him as a Messiah of Art, and profit by his teachings. His influence on Art will be apparent, will be more felt, twenty years hence than it is now. The contents of the volume before us consist of five lectures delivered on various occasions, and copious appendices; for he always overflows into an appendix or another volume whenever he commences a lecture or a criticism.

In his lecture on Conversational Art he makes some very curious remarks on the peculiarity of Scotch scenery, and the embarrassment he experienced on finding that where the artistic instincts were lowest, the moral instincts were highest.

"As I passed, last Summer, for the first time, through the north of Scotland, it seemed to me that there was a peculiar painfulness in its scenery, caused by the non-manifestation of the powers of human art. I had never traveled in, nor even heard or conceived of such a country before; nor, though I had passed much of my life amidst mountain scenery in the south, was I before aware how much of its charm depended on the little gracefulnesses and tendernesses of human work, which are mingled with the beauty of the Alps, or spared by their desolation. It is true that the art which carves and colors the front of a Swiss cottage is not of any very exalted kind; yet it testifies to the completeness and the delicacy of the faculties of the mountaineer. It is true that the remnants of tower and battlement, which afford footing to the wild vine on the Alpine promontory, form but a small part of the great serration of its rocks; and yet it is just that fragment of their broken outline which gives them their pathetic power, and historical majesty. And this element among the wilds of our own country I found wholly wanting. The Highland cottage is literally a heap of gray stones, choked up, rather than roofed over, with black peat and withered heather; the only approach to an effort at decoration consists in the placing of the clods of protective peat obliquely on its roof, so as to give a diagonal arrangement of lines, looking somewhat as if the surface had been scored over by a gigantic claymore."

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. By MARY L. BOOTH. New-York: CLARK & MEEKER.

There have been histories enough written of the Empire State; but to get at the story of our City from its settlement down to modern times, it was necessary to plod through scores of volumes, to turn the leaves of numberless files of newspapers, which are scarce, incomplete and difficult to obtain, and personally to visit and listen to the stories of olden time from the lips of men who, as they get old, still cherish a fondness for the scenes of their youth, and the events that were passing while they were in their prime. Mr. VALENTINE, the antiquity-loving Clerk of the Common Council, did, indeed, publish one volume of a history of the City; but the minuteness of its details, and its plan of setting right by documents disputed points, while increasing its value for future historians, prevented a remunerative sale, and the work has never been completed. That it will be we ardently hope; meanwhile, a popular history was in demand, nor would it have been any less so if Mr. VALENTINE'S had been finished.

The plan of Miss BOOTH'S work is simple, and faithfully adhered to. The story of the growth of the metropolis from the time that HENDRICK HUDSON, from the deck of the *Half-Moon* in 1609, espied the "good land to fall in with," which VERRAZANI had discovered 75 years before, down to the year 1859, is told in a straight-forward unpretending way, without any moralizing or any episodes. She has evidently taken a good deal of care to verify dates, and to give nothing as among the facts of history which have not been well authenticated. Only so much of the history of the colony, of which our City was but a part, has been given as was necessary to enable the reader to comprehend the influence of the policy of the father-land upon the prosperity of the infant town. So the thread of the narative is unbroken from first to last. The style is easy, clear and pleasiog. The book is a large octavo of 846 pages, and is illustrated with over one hundred wood engravings, which being for the most part spirited representations of events described or portraits of men and buildings, are worthy of the fine paper and clear type that the publishers give to the work.

SEACLIFF; OR, THE MYSTERY OF THE WESTERVELTS. By J. W. DE FORREST. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. 1859.

*Seacliff* makes as near an approach to the modern English novel as any work of the same class from an American pen that we can name. It has certain characteristics of the novel in as great a degree of perfection as any of the works of the class to which it belongs. It is of the *Vivian Grey* and *Pelham* school, and is as full of New World persiflage and flippancy as those novels are of the froth and foam of English social life. But the author put manacles upon his powers in adopting the autobiographical style of narrative; for this is a style that is only effective when the author is also the hero of his story. *Seacliff* is thoroughly and intelligently American, or rather New-Yorkish. Its allusions and local coloring, as well as names, which are generally well chosen, are all familiar to this latitude. The scene opens at Seacliff, a rather too-elaborately described country residence in Connecticut, on Long Island Sound; and, in the first chapter, we have the hint of the mystery which is to beguile us through the mazes of the following chapters. The mystery is not very powerfully presented, but it is very ingeniously prolonged and kept up, as a juggler keeps his balls in the air, until the close of the volume. The characters are very cleverly sketched, the costumes and scenery well drawn and colored, and the asides of the author are sprightly and entertaining; the conversations are natural and the episodes are well managed. Apart from the development of the story, the unraveling of the plot, *Seacliff* is very readable, and presents a succession of good magazinish articles. It is not sufficiently serious in tone to thoroughly engage the interest of the reader; for the author, who wishes to make a sensation and fasten himself on the mind of his reader, must show himself thoroughly in earnest, serious, and as having entire faith in the truth and importance of his own narrative.

THE NEW AND THE OLD; OR, CALIFORNIA AND INDIA IN ROMANTIC ASPECTS. By J. W. PALMER, M. D. New-York: RUDD & CARLETON.

Like a good housekeeper bringing forth from her bag things new and old, Dr. PALMER, whose varied experience as a traveler and a sojourner in many lands, has been carefully brought to fruit under the ripening influences of a sound judgment and a vigorous manly taste in letters, draws upon his imaginative recollections of the two Dorados, India and California, for a series of pictures of life equally accurate, striking and suggestive. This is the season of lazy reading, we know; and people like to be assured before they put a book into their carpet-bags, [on their way to the train or the boat, that it will not clash, in the stern impressiveness of its tone, with the epicurean mood of midsummer by the sea or in the woods. Let them then, reposing their faith as little children, in our critical decision, fearlessly *impoche* this elegantly-printed, well-published, inviting-looking volume. From East to West it will carry them—not at a gallop—not at a swing—but dreamily, blandly, comfortably, as in one of those *insouciant* palanquins which Dr. PALMER so graphically describes. Not that the pathways over which the journey lies run all through roses and fragrant woods, or by rivers gleaming over golden sands, and in sight of fairy ranges of mountains glowing under the tropic twilight into amethyst and sapphire. By no means. There are tigers and Sepoys in India. In California, men and things worse than tigers or Sepoys. And Dr PALMER carries a human heart in his bosom; and thinks as well as sees. There is much matter in this very agreeable book; much that arrested the attention of the observant in the days when *Putnam's Monthly* was still a "great fact;" much that will more richly reward it now.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SENTENTIAL LANGUAGE; OR, LANGUAGE AN EXACT SCIENCE. Elucidated by rules based on the Principles of Mental Philosophy. By D. H. CRUTTENDEN, A. M. New-York: C. SHEPARD & Co. 1859.

A wholly different work from Mr. SWINTON'S *Rambles*, though on a similar subject, is this treatise of Professor CRUTTENDEN'S on words. Though the Professor's specialty is mathematics, he ranks language among the exact sciences, or rather he claims that the science of sentential language is as much an exact science as mathematical language is "Exact." Whether the science of language be exact or not is a question of very little importance. We know that there are very few persons who are capable of either speaking or writing in so exact a manner that their expressions are incapable of a double meaning. It is the aim of Professor CRUTTENDEN, not so much to establish the truth of his proposition as to teach students the art of communicating their ideas clearly and correctly in writing and speaking; and in this we think he has succeeded better than most of his predecessors. His work is not intended for the use of beginners, but for the advanced students of grammar whose ideas have been confused by LINDLEY MURRAY. It is a curious circumstance that the very first example of good writing, given as an exercise, is an extract from the New-York *Ledger* The second extract is from WASHINGTON IRVING.

SUMMER PICTURES FROM COPENHAGEN TO VENICE. By HENRY M. FIELD. New-York: SHELDON & Co. 1859.

We have but just one objection to make to this very readable volume, and we may as well mention it in the beginning. The title does not properly indicate the character of the book, which is a very common fault, and one so easily avoided that authors ought never to fall into it. Mr. IRELAND, whose book we recently noticed, calls it "From Wall-st to Cashmere," though the first chapter in it commences at Copenhagen, a long way from Wall-st. Mr. Field, on the contrary, commences, his book at New-York, though he calls it "From Copenhagen to Venice," and we reach the middle of the volume before we hear anything of the Danish capital. But apart from these very slight defects there is nothing in the book to excite an adverse criticism. Mr. FIELD left New-York in a sailing packet, landed at the southern part of England, and made his way to the great capital, partly by the old-fashioned stage-coach and partly by railroad, and this divergence from the ordinary route from New-York to London, either by way of Southampton or Liverpool, gives him an opportunity to introduce some exceedingly pleasant statistics of a phase of English life which our modern travelers rarely give us a glimpse of. In London he saw the usual sights and some unusual ones which he reproduces in his pages in a very effective but quiet manner. From London he takes us to Paris, and then on to Copenhagen, where we have some very charming views of Danish interiors, and from Denmark we accompany him, with unflagging interest, to the "Niobe of Nations." The quiet, genial style of Mr. FIELD is in very striking and agreeable contrast to the rapid, flippant, touch-and-go manner of many of our Summer tourists who write books rather about what they did, drawing chiefly for their facts upon guide-books, and as much from their imagination as it will yield.

ACADIA; OR, A MONTH WITH THE BLUE NOSES. By FREDERICK S. COZZENS. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859.

An ill turn, which sent Mr. COZZENS traveling down among the Blue Noses in search of health, proved a very good turn for the public, inasmuch as it was the means of giving us one of the most agreeable books of travel that we have read in many a month. Mr. COZZENS is a disciple of the Eothen school of travelers, who are as unlike the old school of solemn Sir John Carrs who preceded them as the present style of costume is unlike that of the periwigged days of our great-grandfathers. Mr. COZZENS' style is epigrammatic, his humor is always mellow, and his wit more genial than cutting. He has a sharp eye, however, and a comprehensive one, which sees everything that is worth seeing, and he photographs on his pages only the objects which are agreeable and amusing. His month in Nova Scotia has enabled him to furnish es with more accurate information, conveyed in a more charming style, about our next-door neighbors than was procurable in any shape before. Except as a dreary stopping-place for the Cunard steamers, the world knew next to nothing about Halifax and "the Province," but LONGFELLOW in his *Evangeline*, and Mr. SPARROWGRASS in his *Month*, have not only made us familiar with Acadian beauties, but turned the tide of Summer travel in that direction, for the which the Blue Noses, if they have any national, or provincial gratitude, will erect a pair of statues to these worthies, and mount them both on one pedestal, as their tutelar divinities.

MEMOIRS OF THE EMPRESS CATHARINE II. Written by herself. With a preface by A. HERZEN. Translated from the French. New-York: APPLETON & Co. 1859.

The Empress CATHARINE II. was not only the greatest monarch of her time, but she was the greatest that has ever ruled over the Empire whose sceptre she clutched from the hands of its legitimate owner; and she did what no other great sovereign of her time did—founded a race of imperial rulers without a drop of legitimate imperial blood in their veins. Though CATHARINE was a monster of voluptuous passion, viewed from the present moral stand-point of the civilized world, yet she was quite as moral as the people among whom her lot was cast, and greatly superior to them in the refinements of her character. These memoirs may, or may not, be authentic; they have the appearance of being what they pretend to be, and we believe they are genuine. Without adding anything of importance to our stock of information on the policy of her reign, they are full of interest, not only as a revelation of personal character, but as giving a closer view than we have had hitherto of the most remarkable state of society that has ever existed in any nation at any period of the world's history.

NEW STAR PAPERS; OR, VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES OF RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859.

The popularity of Mr. BEECHER as a preacher, a writer and a lecturer, is phenomenal. No man of our time has ever achieved so great a popularity in the three ways of addressing the public. His books, mostly fragmentary and composed of material never intended for permanent print, have found a market where many works of greater pretension, prepared with immense labor, and polished by the hands of genius and art, have fallen dead upon the public. The present volume is made up chiefly of the contributions of the author to the *Independent*, and are on a great variety of subjects, some of them practical, but most of them religious and speculative. But they are all eloquent, readable and instructive.

A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. New-York and Leipsic: J. SCHUBERTH.

The peculiar methods brought by the ingenious OLLENDORFF to the study of languages, have just been reapplied to the acquisition of French, in a new work by Professor A. WACHNER, of this City. This volume, entitled *A New Method of Learning the French Language*, (J. SCHUBERTH & Co., Leipsic and New-York,) is extremely copious in exercise and illustration; abundant in aids to the unpractised student; exact in definition and rule; and liberal in its vocabulary, phrases, and reading lessons. All the advances thus far added to the scheme of Professor OLLENDORFF are added by Professor WACHNER, with important suggestions of his own.

JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN. By the Author of *The Ogilvies*. Illustrated by AUGUSTUS HOPPIN. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS. 1859.

When a novel reaches a second edition, its popularity is indisputable, but when it reaches a new edition, with original illustrations, it has become a classic; and as it is not our business to review classical publications, we may be spared the trouble of giving our opinions of this excellent novel. We will only say that as the author's name is perfectly well known, and has become a household word, it savors of affectation not to put it on the title page of her books. The illustrations to *John Halifax* are few in number, but they are vigorously sketched and full of character.

A COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN LITERATURE, CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE AUTHORS AND SELECTIONS FROM THEIR WORKS. By CHARLES D. CLEVELAND. Philadelphia: E. C. & J. BIDDLE. 1859.

Mr. CLEVELAND has attempted to give a history of American literature from the time of JONATHAN EDWARDS down to the present year, and taking into consideration the space he has allowed himself, he has done it in a very good manner.

*Valentine's Manual of the Corporation*, for 1829. A second edition of Mr. VALENTINE'S *Manual of the Corporation* for 1859 has been published to satisfy an unusual demand for this very useful work. It furnishes us with a complete history of the City from its first settlement, and rescues from oblivion an immense amount of documentary and statistical information, which no one but the indefatigable compiler would ever have taken the trouble to collect together. Mr. VALENTINE is one of the very rare examples of a right man getting into the right place in our City government. Besides performing his duties of Clerk of the Common Council for a great many years in so acceptable a manner that he has been retained in his place through all the political changes which the City has undergone through a quarter of a century, he has devoted himself with untiring energy and a constancy of application worthy of a religious devotee, to the preservation of every fact worthy of preservation relating to the civic history of New-York since the discovery of the Hudson by the Dutch navigator. The singleness of purpose with which he has devoted himself to this object, should entitle him to a monument, when he dies, at the hands of the Knickerbockers, who, by the way, take very little interest in their own history. We have been expecting, for several years, that the Corporation Manual would die out for the lack of material to fill its pages. But the industry of "Uncle David" is equal to a dozen or two more of manuals, and, instead of running out, his materials appear to increase as the work is continued. The present volume contains over 600 compact pages, which furnish an abundance of pleasant reading, as well as a great amount of statistical information.

### THE MAGAZINES.

The *Knickerbocker* for July is full of good reading, and a few good wood engravings, illustrating a history of the City of New-York. This favorite old Magazine has enlarged its sphere without losing anything of its popular characteristics. Not the least attractive part of the *Knickerbocker* is the genial and gossippy account given by its editor, Mr. CLARK, of its rise and progress, with pleasant sketches of its contributors.

*Harper's Monthly* for July, is an unusually attractive number, and its illustrated leaders, on John Brown's Tract, and the Saguenay, are especially good, besides being especially appropriate to the season. Mr. THORPE'S account of a visit to JOHN BROWN'S Tract is an extremely good piece of writing, while the illustrations from his pencil are much superior to the illustrations usually given in this popular periodical.

THE WARS OF THE ROSES; OR, STORIES OF THE STRUGGLES OF YORK AND LANCASTER. By J. E. EDGAR. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS. 1859.

MYSTIC HOURS; OR, SPIRITUAL EXPERIENCES. By E. A. REDMAN, M. D. New-York: CHARLES PARTRIDGE. 1859.

THE THREE ERAS OF WOMAN'S LIFE. A Novel. By ELIZABETH ELEEN SMITH. Boston: T. O. H. P. BURNHAM. 1859.

TH ELIFE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, APOSTLE OF THE INDIES AND JAPAN. From the Italian of D. BARTOLI and J. P. MAFFEI. With a Preface by the very Rev. Dr. FABRE. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. 1859.

AGUECHECK. Sketches of Foreign Travel. Boston: SHEPARD, CLARK & BROWN. 1859.

A NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. Arranged upon a Physiologico-Pathological basis. For the use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By CHARLES JAMES HEMPEL, M. D. New-York: W. RADDE.

CONSUMPTION; ITS NATURE, PREVENTION AND HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT. By WILLIAM HITCHMAN, M. D. Philadelphia: WILLIAM RADDE. 1859.

### A Chapter of Crime.

A PHYSICIAN PROSECUTED FOR FORGERY—ATTEMPT TO POISON THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—SUICIDE.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, June 22, has the following:

"We are informed by a gentleman from Henderson of one of the most deeply tragical events that has ever occurred in our State.

Some time ago, Dr. A. J. MORRISON, of that place, was prosecuted for forgery, and desirous of revenging himself on the Prosecuting Attorney, who was active in all the measures against him, he attempted to procure his death by poison. For this purpose he employed HARRISON, a negro waiter at the Hancock House, and engaged his services to consummate his devilish intentions. The servant was to place the prussic acid in the coffee of Mr. JOHN E. ARNOLD, but instead of fulfilling the arrangement, he informed Mr A. of the conspiracy against his life.

Not discouraged by his first failure, Dr. MORRISON gave the negro another dose of the deadly poison to place in a plate of raspberries which he was to hand Mr. ARNOLD. But the servant boy again informed, and then arrangements were made for detection. At a certain time he was to give HARRISON a third potion, evidencing a cool and malicious determination to destroy the Attorney for the Commonwealth. In order that his villainy might be thoroughly exposed to competent witnesses, and his hellish plans completely frustrated, a hole was bored through the ceiling, so that persons in the upper chamber might notice what was going on without being observed. The plan proved entirely successful. MORRISON was seen to hand the negro the poison, and give him instructions concerning it. The rascal was immediately seized, and confined in jail. But the denouement of the tragedy remains to be unfolded. MORRISON, overcome by the weight of testimony against him, and apprehending violence from the hands of an outraged and excited populace, committed suicide on Sunday morning. He procured a knife, and after cutting his throat, severed the main artery of his leg. When found, he was weltering in his blood. The remains were brought to Louisville, and thence shipped by railroad to Springfield, Illinois, where he has connections."

A DISPUTE ABOUT CHILDREN AND A MURDER.

At Taylorsville, Ky., June 18, a murder was committed, with an unusual cause. A correspondent writes: "We had quite an excitement in our town last Saturday, caused by two neighbors, which resulted in the death of Nathan Connor and the shooting of Daniel Blanton, by Benjamin Cheatham. Connor and Cheatham are brothers-in-law, and Daniel Blanton and Benj. Cheatham had a dispute in regard to their children, which had been going on some time. Last Saturday evening, Cheatham and Blanton had some words at their doors, when Connor came out of Cheatham's house and pulled off his coat and started toward Blanton. Just at that time Cheatham shot Blanton, and almost at the same moment Blanton shot Connor. Blanton turned as Connor advanced towards him, and when he had done so Cheatham fired and ran into his house, locked the door, and was not seen until the Sheriff arrested him."

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY ABOUT CHILDREN AND A FRATRICIDE.—The Ottawa (Ill.) *Republican* says: "Another murder has been added to the annals of crime in this county, the circumstances of which, as we learn them, are as follows: DANIEL and JAMES MAHAR, two brothers living near Buck Creek, about eight miles north of the city, came to town on Saturday last, and imbibed pretty freely at some one of the numerous liquor holes we have on nearly every street, and towards night went home quarreling on the way. As they neared home they became friendly again and DANIEL stopped at JAMES' house to supper. While there, JAMES in his drunken fit began to chastise one of his children, in which DANIEL interfered, and another altercation arose, which was soon quieted with the understanding that the two would meet next morning and fight it out. Upon this DANIEL started for home about dark, but after advancing a few steps, he turned round and made some remark that brought JAMES out after him with a pitchfork-handle in his hands. DANIEL obtained from the fence, as he passed out, a piece of rail, and the two encountered each other with rather formidable weapons, that of JAMES being the strongest and most easily handled. The result of the encounter was, that DANIEL, after breaking the weapon of his antagonist struck him a blow upon the head that resulted in his death about 5 o'clock next morning. Coroner MCARTHUR held an inquest next day, a remarkable feature of which was a refusal at first, of a portion of the Jury composed of the neighbors of the parties, to sign the verdict if it was to be taken as evidence of the guilt of the homicide. The same persons also endeavored to secrete him from the officers who went to arrest him. He was, however, secured by Deputy Sheriff HALL and the Coroner, on Sunday night, while he was passing from one house to another preparatory to leaving the place. Seeing Mr. HALL he made good use of his legs, whereupon Mr. H. fired two pistol shots over his head, at the same time calling on him to stop or he would have to fire closer next time. The appearance of the Coroner on the other side stopped the fugitive, and he was secured and brought to jail. The case has been before the Grand Jury, and will probably be tried at the present term of the Circuit Court. The wife of the homicide is distracted by the terrible affair. On Thursday, a little after noon, hearing from a neighbor that witnesses had been summoned to be at Court at 1 o'clock, she thought that the trial was to come on at that time, and forthwith she started from where she was for the city on foot, a distance of eight miles, with a child in her arms. After coming about three miles, a friendly family took care of the child, and she came through on a run, making the whole distance in a little over one hour. It is said that the murdered man was very quarrelsome, particularly when intoxicated, and often when in that state abused his family unmercifully. These facts, no doubt, account for the sympathy felt for the fratricide among his neighbors."

### Patent Suit Touching the Photographic Art.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In Mr. TOMLINSON'S card, published in your paper of this morning, he says, "the motions were withdrawn after the nature of the defence had been learned from the reading of the affidavits of the defendant, but only for the purpose of renewing the motions on papers that should anticipate the proofs relied on by the defendant." Mr. TOMLINSON'S statement being calculated to give an erroneous idea to the Photographic community, I deem it my duty to say that but a very small portion of my defence was made known when Mr. KELLAR, counsel for the plaintiff, withdrew the motions for injunctions.

I have furnished my counsel with unlimited and undoubted proofs that the claims patented by CURTISS were published in France, England and the United States some years prior to the patent being granted in this country, and that I worked at my gallery in Paris in the manner claimed to be patented some two years prior thereto; and for the purpose of ending the pretended claims against those practicing the art of Photography, I invite a renewal of the motions at as early a period as Mr. TOMLINSON may see fit.

J. C. D. FREDRICKS, 585 Broadway.

JUNE 24, 1859.

THE PIKE'S PEAK GOLD.—The following is an extract from a private letter, received by a gentleman in this City:

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, June 10, 1859.

There will be another tide of emigration to Pike's Peak and vicinity within a few weeks, as every day we are getting reliable news in confirmation of the existence of gold there in sufficiency to compensate miners well for their labor. But one thing must be taken in consideration, that the flaming reports that will circulate from this place will be much exaggerated, for the business men and property-holders are much interested in regard to it. There is no doubt about the gold, but none should go there unless with six or nine months supply of provisions, and with money enough to buy a yoke of oxen here to take his goods on there. It is anticipated in August next that there will be a vast crowd of people there, and that there will be an inadequate supply of provisions for them, and that a *vast amount of suffering and starvation* will ensue. Advise your friends not to come without being well provided for in every respect, otherwise it will be perfect folly! It is supposed at the mines that California will be almost depopulated of her miners before two years, as they will rush to Pike's Peak, being very convenient to them on their way home to the Eastern States. T. S. B.

In the Cincinnati District Court, Reuben Johnson the negro who was charged with resisting the United States Marshal, in the recent slave case at Zanesville, has been allowed to withdraw his plea of guilty. He then plead not guilty, and the trial was et.

## LAW REPORTS.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 24.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PATENT FOR A CAPSTAN.

*Thomas Brown* vs. *Peter A. Hargous.*—This was a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the defendant from using on board of the steamer *Coatzacoalcos*, owned by him, a capstan and windlass which the plaintiff claims to be an infringement of a patent issued to him, and subsequently, on Feb. 15, 1859, reissued to him, under which he claims to have patented an annular recess or groove with flaring sides in the capstan for a chain cable, or several chain cables of different sizes, to run in, and also a clearing guide in combination with the recess of the capstan, which is capable of carrying the cable when only a partial turn is taken. The capstan and windlass on board the steamer were manufactured by James Emerson, of Boston, under a patent issued to him of later date than plaintiff's patent, but previous to the reissue.

The motion for the preliminary injunction was resisted by the defendant on the ground that there was no novelty in the plaintiff's patent, unless it was for a certain combination alone, and that the capstan and windlass on the steamer were not an infringement on that patent.

Affidavits were read to support these various positions, and the Judge considered that the case made out by the plaintiff was not so free from doubt on the affidavits as to warrant him in issuing an injunction preliminary to the hearing of the cause, and he therefore denied the motion.

For complainant, Messrs. Hoffman & Pirsson; for respondent, Mr. Gifford.

After doing some other unimportant business the Court adjourned for the Term.

### SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*John La Farge* vs. *Mansfield et al.*—PRATT, J.—It is pretty difficult to ascertain from the ex

sum of $3 per week as alimony, and a counsel fee of $25.

Alexander Reavey for plaintiff; F. C. Bliss for defendant.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

*John Cartwright et al* vs. *Wm. E. Wilmerding et al.*—The plaintiffs are the true owners of the goods, and were at the time the defendants (the firm of Wilmerding & Mount) made the advance of $45,000, of the 13th of July, and the advance of $50,000, of the 14th of August, 1858, to Acker & Harris, on the security thereof. The firm of Wilmerding & Mount has no lien upon a valid claim to any of the said goods as against the plaintiffs, and the latter are entitled to judgment, substantially, as prayed for in their complaint, and to recover their costs from the defendants. Form of judgment to be settled at the instance of either pariy, on five days' notice to the other.

Before Justice Slosson.

*Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island* vs. *Austin Sherman.*—Case settled.

Before Judge Brady.

*The People, &c.*, vs. *Corey.*—Motion granted.

*Williams vs. Carrall.*—Motion denied without costs.

*Folsom vs. Haase.*—Motion denied.

*Mahoney vs. Sherman.*—Supplementary order dismissed without costs.

*Brown vs. Darrin.*—No costs should be allowed.

*Narr vs. Narr.*—Order refused.

*Coleman vs. Bean.*—Case settled.

*Terrell vs. Orser.*—James Maurice, Esq., substituted in place of Gardner Spring, Jr., as referee, and evidence in to stand.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Daly.

*George W. Benson* vs. *Nicholas E. Paine and Edward E. Barrett.*—This was a demurrer to complaint.

Daly, F. J.—The plaintiff's case, as set out in his complaint, may be briefly stated. He loaned to the defendants, Paine and Barrett, $5,000, and after the loan, took from the defendant Barrett, his five promissory notes for $4,050, payable at different periods, as security for the loan. Barrett having failed to pay the notes, the plaintiff brought an action upon them and recovered judgment against Barrett. He now sues Paine and Barrett as jointly indebted to him in the sum of $4,050, the amount of the notes, and demands judgment against them for that amount, with interest. The defendants demur, and I think the demurrer is well taken.

It is well settled that the recovery of a judgment against one of several joint debtors, though nothing is obtained upon it, is a bar to any future action thereafter, either against all the debtors or against any of them. (Robertson *vs.* Smith, 18 Johns, 459; King *vs.* Hoare, 12 M. and Welsb., 494.) It cannot be maintained against any number less than the whole, for as the obligation is joint, an answer setting up the nonjoinder of any of the parties to the contract will abate the action. (Anstee *vs.* Hollingsworth, Cooke, Eliz. 494, 355; Cabel *vs.* Vaughan, 1 Wms. Saund. 291.) And it cannot be maintained against all, for a judgment having been previously recovered against one, he cannot, as long as it stands, be again charged in judgment for the same debt. (Higgins' Case, 6 Coke, R. 541; Lilly *vs.* Hodges, 8 Mod. 541.) If the action is brought against any number less than the whole, and no objection is taken by plea in abatement, the plaintiff will be deemed to have treated it, and the Court will give judgment upon it as the obligation only of the party or parties sued. (Germon *vs.* Frederick, and Dixon *vs.* Bowman, cited in note 4 to Cabul *vs.* Vaughan; 1 Wm. Saund., 319; Rees *vs.* Abbott, Comp., 832; Libby *vs.* Hodges, 1 Str., 533; 8 Mod., 166.)

But if the contract or obligation be *several*, as well as joint as in a bond where the obligors bind themselves jointly and severally, the plaintiff has his election to sue all the parties jointly or each of them separately. He may in such a case bring distinct actions against each of them, and a judgment without satisfaction against one will be no bar to an action against another; but though he may maintain distinct actions against each, he cannot unite two into one action, or any number short of the whole. He must either sue them all together or each of them separately. (Streatfield *vs.* Halliday, 3 T. R., 782; Year Book, vol. x, 27; H. viii., 6 pl. 26; Note to Cabul *vs.* Vaughan, *supra.*)

This case is not strictly analagous to that of a joint and several obligation in which all the parties to the contract bind themselves both severally and jointly, but a case in which one of two joint debtors gives, in addition, his individual obligation for the debt, and in support of the plaintiff's right, after recovering a judgment upon the individual obligation, to maintain an action against both debtors for the debt due to them jointly. I am referred to Drake *vs.* Mitchell, 3 East, 251. The case is certainly in point. One of three parties who were jointly bound upon a covenant gave his promissory note to the plaintiff in payment of his liability upon the covenant, and the note not being paid at maturity, the plaintiff recovered judgment against him. The plaintiff then sued all the parties to the covenant, and they plead the judgment against one of them in bar, but the plea was held bad. Lord Ellenborough declared that he understood the principle *transit in rem judicatum* to apply only to the cause of action on which the judgment was rendered; thus distinguishing the note as constituting a distinct and different cause of action from that on the covenant, and Grose, J., said that, not having been received in satisfaction, it could operate only as collateral security; that though judgment was recovered upon it, it had not produced satisfaction in fact, so that the plaintiff, therefore, might still resort to his original remedy upon the covenant. I do not consider the reasoning of the Court in this case satisfactory, or think that it is reconcilable with the principle recognized and acted upon afterwards in the cases of Robertson *vs* Smith, and King *vs.* Hoare, before referred to. It is true that in those cases the judgment was recovered against one joint debtor, in an action upon the original contract; but, as will appear from the authorities already cited, the effect of bringing the action against him solely, and of the absence of any plea of non-joinder, is treating it as his contract alone, and as such judgment is given upon it. The principle upon which the cases of Robertson *vs.* Smith, and King *vs.* Hoare, rest is, that after judgment against one, another action cannot be brought upon the joint contract, as the effect of it would be to render two judgments against the same party for the same debt, and such was the result in Duke *vs.* Mitchell, by giving judgment against all the parties to the covenant after judgment was rendered against one of them upon a note given for the debt due by the covenant. Such is the case here. The notes given by Barrett were for the debt for which he is now jointly sued with Paine, and if judgment is given for the defendants here there will be two judgments against him for the same debt. It cannot be, as Lord Ellenborough and the other Judges, in Drake *vs.* Mitchell, supposed, that actual satisfaction in the tort, and that because the plaintiff has taken an individual obligation from one of the joint debtors, he can have two judgments against him for the same debt, one upon the joint and another upon the individual obligation. If satisfaction was the test and could alone constitute a bar, it would be a complete answer to the objections of the previous recovery of a judgment against one in an action against joint debtors that it had not, in the language of the Court in Drake *vs.* Mitchell, produced the fruit of a judgment—actual satisfaction. But it was deemed no answer in Robertson *vs.* Smith, which settled the law in this State, and the recovery of the judgment alone was held to be a bar, because it changed an indebtedness upon contract to a debt of record, and for the reason more fully given by Mr. Justice Park, in King *vs.* Hoare, that one of two joint contractors cannot be twice troubled for the same cause; that there could not be two separate judgments for the same debt, and that when judgment has been obtained for a debt, the right given by the record merges the inferior remedy by action for the same debt. Nor do I think that the distinction taken by Lord Ellenborough, that the covenant and the note constituted distinct causes of action, was a substantial one. The judgment upon the note was for the same debt, and to render another judgment against the same party upon the covenant was contravening the principle referred to. The fact is that the law upon this subject was not well understood and had not been very distinctly defined when Drake *vs.* Mitchell was decided. When the point came up for consideration in this State in Robinson *vs.* Smith, that a judgment against one joint debtor was an extinguishment of the right of action against the rest, there was a determination of the Supreme Court of the United States directly the other way. (Sheehy *vs.* Mandeville 6, Cranch 253.) And yet that decision, supported as it was by the weighty authority of Chief Justice Marshall, was, after full examination, deliberately disregarded; and when King *vs.* Hoare was decided in England, so late as 1844, the dicta of numerous Judges was cited against the proposition contended for, and the point was found to be so unsettled and doubtful upon the authorities as to draw from Baron Parke, in delivering the judgment of the Court, the observation that it was remarkable that the question had never been actually decided in England. If the law, then, was so obscure or unsettled upon this point, it may serve to explain why the Judges in Drake *vs.* Mitchell thought in the case before them that nothing short of actual satisfaction would be a bar.

Separate judgment might be had against the maker and indorser of a promissory note, and against each of the parties to an instrument where they had bound themselves severally as well as jointly, but though each judgment is for the same debt it is against a separate person, and does not present what Chief Justice Spencer, in Robertson *vs.* Smith, declared would be an anomaly in the law and inconsistent with the notion of a correct and regular judicial proceeding, two judgments rendered against the same party for the same debt.

I have gone into this examination of the authorities, though there has been a recent decision in this State which is exactly in point—Peters *vs.* Sandford, 1 Duer, 224—because the case of Drake *vs.* Mitchell is relied upon here and does not appear to have been considered or to have been referred to in the decision of that case. One of two partners purchased a quantity of wool from the plaintiff for which he gave his promissory note. The plaintiff indorsed the note and passed it away, and not being paid at maturity he and the maker were sued upon it and judgment having been recovered the plaintiff paid the judgment. He then sued both partners for the price of the wool, as purchased upon their joint account. But the Court held opinions that the defendants were partners, and were jointly liable in the purchase of the wool; that the judgment upon the promissory note given by one of them worked an extinguishment or merger of their liability upon the joint contract; that to extinguish the joint contract it was not necessary that satisfaction should follow the judgment, for the judgment performed that office. This decision is in direct conflict with Drake *vs.* Mitchell. It was a legitimate and logical deduction from the principle established by Robertson *vs.* Smith, and is decisive of the point in question. I might have given judgment for the defendant upon the authority of this case alone, but as it is in conflict with Drake *vs.* Mitchell, and as the law was assumed by the Court without adverting to the opposite ruling in that case, I felt called upon to give the question a more full and extended examination. Judgment is rendered for the defendant upon the demurrer.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy.

*Collier vs. Wm. Way et al.*—This was an action to recover a balance due on mercantile paper and accounts, amounting in the aggregate to between eight and nine thousand dollars. The balance now sued for was nearly five hundred.

The plaintiff sued as assignee of the Parker Mills Company. It appeared, by the testimony of the plaintiff, who was the principal witness in his behalf that pending the financial troubles of 1857, Way & Co., the defendants, were indebted to the Parker Mills Company, on notes and upon an account stated, to the amount of $8,878.40. These notes were maturing at different times during a period of several months. Way & Co. applied to the plaintiff, who was the financial agent of the Parker Mills Company in this city, for an extension of time to pay this indebtedness. The Parker Mills Company acceded to this request. The extension was given as the witness testified in the following way. A written stipulation was signed by the Parker Mills Company, in connection with many other creditors of Way & Co., extending the time for payment of their various debts. This stipulation contained an express provision that Way & Co. should pay interest. In respect to the claim held by the Parker Mills Company, it was arranged that Way & Co. should make new notes equal in amount to the original debt. This was done on the understanding that, as soon as it could be ascertained when Way & Co. would be able to retire the whole amount, then interest should be computed and paid for the extended term. The Parker Mills Company kept the old notes. They also procured the renewal-notes to be discounted, and when they matured, they were paid at Bank. But Way & Co. refused to pay interest. The Parker Mills Company then assigned the claim to the plaintiff, who brought this suit.

There was evidence tending to show that Way & Co. had promised to pay the interest, since the payment of the renewal notes: but this was denied by defendants.

The cause was tried a day or two since before Justice McCarthy, without a jury. Judgment has now been rendered for the defendants.

## FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Washington Market, Friday, June 24, 1859.

### MEATS.

The demand has been decidedly unsatisfactory, during the week, and business has been quite limited. Prices have favored buyers, yet without inducing them to purchase freely. The abundance of Strawberries, and the low rates at which they are obtained, have the effect of lessening very considerably the consumption of animal food.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb. | 14 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, shank roast, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Beef, sirloin, ℔ lb. | 14 | @ | 18 |
| Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb. | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Beef, corned, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Mutton, chops, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Lamb, Spring, ℔ quarter | 1 00 | @1 | 75 |
| Veal, hind quarters, ℔ lb. | 11 | @ | 14 |
| Veal, fore quarters, ℔ lb. | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Veal cutlets, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Pork, fresh, ℔ lb. | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Pork, salted, ℔ lb. | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Pork, jowls, ℔ lb. | 11 | @ | — |
| Roasting Pigs, each | 1 50 | @2 | 50 |
| Soup Meats, ℔ lb. | 6 | @ | 9 |
| Smoked Beef, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ | 14½ |
| Bacon, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 12 |
| Hams, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Shoulders, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ | 11 |
| Tongues, each | 75 | @ | 81 |
| Lard, ℔ lb. | 12½ | @ | 13½ |
| Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb. | 13½ | @ | 14 |
| Sausages, City made, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ | — |
| Tripe, ℔ lb. | 6 | @ | — |

### POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers complain of remarkable dullness in business. Supplies are moderate; assortments, very meagre; prices, tending downward.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, Bucks' County, ℔ lb. | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Fowls, ℔ lb. | 13 | @ | 15 |
| Chickens, broilers, ℔ pair | 62 | @1 | 00 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb. | 13 | @ | 17 |
| Geese, Spring, ℔ pair | $2 50 | @3 | 50 |
| Ducks, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @1 | 50 |
| Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen | 2 50 | @3 | 00 |
| Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen | 1 50 | @2 | 00 |

### FISH.

The principal kinds have been moderately inquired for at our revised quotations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salmon, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Brook Trout, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 50 |
| Mackerel, each | — | @ | 12 |
| Codfish, ℔ lb. | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Blackfish, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Bluefish, ℔ lb. | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Eels, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Flounders, ℔ lb. | 6 | @ | — |
| Striped Bass, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Sea Bass, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |
| King fish, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 12 |
| Weak-fish, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | — |
| Porgies, ℔ lb. | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Halibut, ℔ lb. | 10 | @ | — |
| Turtle, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 15 |
| Sheep's-head, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ | — |
| Oysters, ℔ 100 | 50 | @1 | 25 |
| Oysters, pickled, ℔ 100 | 1 00 | @1 | 50 |
| Crabs, hard-shell, ℔ dozen | 25 | @ | — |
| Crabs, soft shell, ℔ dozen | 75 | @ | — |
| Clams, ℔ 100 | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Lobsters, ℔ lb. | 6 | @ | — |
| Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ | 20 |
| Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb. | 12 | @ | 16 |
| Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb. | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Codfish, dry, ℔ lb. | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb. | 11 | @ | 13 |
| Sounds and Tongues, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 8 |

### VEGETABLES.

This branch of business is quite vigorous at present. Supplies of the principal varieties of new are ample, and the demand is good.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, new Bermuda, ℔ bbl. | 5 50 | @ | — |
| Potatoes, new Southern, ℔ bbl. | 3 50 | @4 | 50 |
| Potatoes, new, ℔ hf. peck | 25 | @ | 37 |
| Potatoes, old, ℔ bbl. | 2 00 | @3 | 00 |
| Potatoes, ℔ bushel | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Potatoes, ℔ half peck | 15 | @ | 20 |
| Turnips, new, ℔ basket | 1 50 | @ | — |
| Turnips, new, ℔ dozen bunches | 62 | @ | 75 |
| Carrots, new, ℔ dozen bunches | 50 | @ | 62 |
| Carrots, old, ℔ bushel | — | @1 | 00 |
| Beets, ℔ bushel | 50 | @ | 60 |
| Beets, new, ℔ dozen bunches | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Onions, ℔ bushel basket | — | @1 | 50 |
| Onions, ℔ peck | 56 | @ | — |
| Onions, ℔ dozen bunches | 75 | @1 | 00 |
| Onions, ℔ bunch | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Cabbage, new, ℔ dozen | 62 | @1 | 00 |
| Tomatoes, new, ℔ basket | 2 75 | @3 | 50 |
| Tomatoes, ℔ quart can | 25 | @ | — |
| Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen | 1 25 | @4 | 50 |
| Cauliflowers, each | 12 | @ | 50 |
| Radishes, new, ℔ dozen bunches | 10 | @ | 12 |
| Green Peas, ℔ bushel | 62 | @ | 87 |
| Green Peas, ℔ peck | 28 | @ | 31 |
| Shelled Peas, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Beans, String, new, ℔ bushel | 1 25 | @2 | 00 |
| Beans, new, ℔ half-peck | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Cucumbers, per dozen | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Cucumbers, each | 4 | @ | 6 |
| Pumpkins, new, each | 20 | @ | 50 |
| Squashes, ℔ basket | — | @1 | 25 |
| Squashes, new, each | 5 | @ | 7 |
| Salad, ℔ head | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Parsley, ℔ bunch | 4 | @ | — |
| Rhubarb, ℔ bunch | 6 | @ | 8 |
| Asparagus, ℔ bunch | 12 | @ | 18 |
| Leeks, ℔ bunch | 12 | @ | — |
| Garlic, ℔ bunch | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Spinach, ℔ peck | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Mint, ℔ bunch | 2 | @ | — |

### FRUIT.

Strawberries are still plenty and cheap, but will soon disappear. The consumption, this season, has been very extensive. Cherries and Gooseberries are also abundant at low prices. Raspberries are beginning to come in, as are likewise Whortleberries and Currants. Peaches are more freely offered, but the high rates asked for them restrict the inquiry. The changes in other kinds of Fruit have not been important.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Strawberries, ℔ quart box | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Strawberries, ℔ basket | 2 | @ | 4 |
| Cherries, ℔ lb. | 6 | @ | 15 |
| Gooseberries, ℔ quart | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Apricots, ℔ dozen | 25 | @ | 75 |
| Raspberries, ℔ pint basket | 20 | @ | — |
| Currants, ℔ lb. | 5 | @ | 7 |
| Whortleberries, ℔ quart | 20 | @ | — |
| Peaches, ℔ basket (2 quarts, so called) | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Peaches, ℔ basket (one quart) | 50 | @ | — |
| Hot-house Grapes, ℔ lb. | 1 00 | @1 | 25 |
| Apples, ℔ half peck | 37 | @ | 75 |
| Citron, preserved, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ | — |
| Oranges, ℔ dozen | 18 | @ | 62 |
| Lemons, ℔ dozen | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Bananas, ℔ bunch | 50 | @5 | 00 |
| Bananas, ℔ dozen | 12 | @1 | 00 |
| Pineapples, ℔ dozen | 75 | @2 | 50 |
| Pineapples, each | 6 | @ | 25 |
| Cocoanuts, ℔ doz | — | @ | 50 |
| Figs, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 12 |
| English Filberts, ℔ lb. | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Dates, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 10 |
| Raisins, ℔ lb. | 6 | @ | 12 |
| Currants, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 12 |
| Prunes, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 10 |

### DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The demand has been restricted, yet prices of Butter and Cheese remain about the same. Eggs are rather dearer.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, State, new, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ | 22 |
| Butter, Orange County | 24 | @ | 25 |
| Butter, by the pail, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 23 |
| Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ | 21 |
| Cheese, new, ℔ lb. | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Cheese, English, by the box, ℔ lb. | — | @ | 16 |
| Eggs, seven to eight for | 13 | @ | — |
| Eggs, fifteen to sixteen for | 25 | @ | — |
| Eggs, sixty to sixty-four for | 1 00 | @ | — |
| Honey, ℔ can | — | @ | 50 |
| Honey, ℔ bottle | 25 | @ | 28 |
| Honey, ℔ lb. | 18 | @ | 20 |

### PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pepper Mangoes, ℔ doz. | — | @ | 37 |
| Mangoes, each | — | @ | 4 |
| New-York Peppers, ℔ 100 | 37 | @ | 62 |
| Gherkins, ℔ 100 | 21 | @ | 37 |
| Pickled Onions, ℔ quart | 12 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, ℔ pint bottle | 15 | @ | — |
| Horse Radish, dry, ℔ lb. | 12½ | @ | — |
| Sauer Kraut, ℔ quart | 6 | @ | — |
| Sardines, ℔ box | 20 | @ | 25 |
| Sweet Oil, ℔ quart bottle | 31 | @ | 37 |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ pint bottle | 12½ | @ | — |
| Catsup, Tomato, ℔ gallon | — | @ | 50 |
| Catsup, Mushrooms, ℔ gallon | — | @1 | 50 |

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: Thomas B. Way, stand No. 21; Fuller & Baker, stands Nos. 198 and 160; Packer & Knapp, stands Nos. 200 and 202; J. D. Higgs, stands Nos. 205 and 207; Joseph Fenster, stands Nos. 208 and 209; J. Wilcox, stands Nos. 368 and 369; S. Lichtenstein, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. Crowell, stand No. 165; J. Lyman, stand No. 3; J. Cannon, stands Nos. 145 and 147.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, June 24, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 32 bbls. Ashes, 6 351 bbls. Flour, 338 sacks Corn Meal, 534 bushels Wheat, 4 680 bushels Corn, 100 bushels Rye, 18,490 bushels Oats, 604 pkgs. Provisions, 318 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, including Pots at $5 25 and Pearls at $5 81¼ ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after to-day, and sales have been made of 4,700 bags Rio, part at 11¾c.; 300 bags Java at 14½c.; 120 bags Laguayra, part at 11¾c; and 200 bags Stained St. Domingo at 9¾c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, have been confined to 450 bales, in lots, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅜c.; do. Orleans, at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 250 tons Logwood, part St. Domingo at $13 75, and part Jamaica at $13; also, 200 tons Lima Wood on terms not ascertained.

FISH—Continue in limited request at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues depressed for State and Western Flour. The inquiry is quite moderate, and only for the small lots, which the regular trade immediately require. Holders meet the demand freely, at our revised quotations. Sales have been confined to 4,650 bbls.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Unsound Flour | $4 00 | @ | 5 30 |
| Standard Superfine State | 5 75 | @ | 6 05 |
| Extra State | 6 15 | @ | 6 45 |
| Standard Superfine Western | 5 80 | @ | 6 10 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 6 25 | @ | 8 00 |
| Extra Ohio, very poor to choice shipping | 6 50 | @ | 6 90 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 7 00 | @ | 8 25 |
| Fancy Genesee | 6 60 | @ | 6 80 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 90 | @ | 9 00 |
| Low to choice Extra Missouri | 6 65 | @10 | 00 |
| Low to very choice extra Tennessee | 6 90 | @10 | 25 |

Southern Flour is in limited request, to-day, at former prices; sales have been reported of 900 bbls., in lots, at $6 85@$7 30 for mixed brands, and $7 40@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, at $4@$5 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $4 10 for Jersey, and $4 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been partially need. Prices have not varied remarkably.

FRUIT—The demand has been moderate at previous quotations. Sales by auction: 1,541 boxes Sicily Oranges at $1 80@$2 25, and 1,332 boxes Lemons at $1 75@$3 05 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and unsettled in price. Sales have been reported of 8,500 bush., including very good White Kentucky at $1 84; red do., at $1 65; good new White Southern at $1 80; choice amber do. at $1 80; and Mixed Southern at $1 55 ℔ bushel. Corn is in fair demand, but at languid prices. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 31,500 bush. at 80c.@84c. for poor to prime yellow Northern and Jersey; 80c.@84c. for yello r Southern; 82c.@85c for white Southern; 82 for ordinary white Northern; 83c.@84c. for yellow Western, and 79c.@82½c. for inferior to good old and new mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is very dull at 90c.@93c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal. Oats are quiet and drooping; Canada, 48c.@50c.; Western, 47c.@ 59c.; State, 45c @47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c. @45c.; Southern, 40c.@44c. ℔ bushel. Mr. Wm. G. Cutting notices the week's business in Breadstuffs thus: "The receipts of State and Western Flour have been quite light during the past week, yet prices have continued to decline, and may be quoted 20c.@ 30c. ℔ bbl. lower than our last week's report. Holders have manifested considerable eagerness to sell. Purchasers, however, have not been disposed to operate, except in a small way, anticipating the prevalence of much lower prices. The transactions yesterday were limited, the market closing irregular. Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for, and prices have not varied materially. The Wheat market continues in a very unsettled state, and sales have been confined exclusively to small parcels for the Eastern and local trade. Holders would make concessions in prices to effect sales, but buyers manifest no disposition to purchase any more than the small quantities which they immediately require. Yesterday's transactions were limited, the market closing dull and heavy. Rye has been in limited demand, closing heavily. Corn has been less active, and with liberal receipts prices continue to favor the purchaser. Oats have been less inquired for, and prices tend downwards."

HIDES—The market has been quite active this week, and sales have been large for the season, amounting to 67,000 Hides. The receipts have been light. The market closes firm, and importers do not offer their stocks freely. The principal sales have been: 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 27c., 6 months; 1 000 Cordova, 25¾c., 6 months; 3,000 Rio Grande, 26¾c., 6 months; 10,000 Orinoco, 24c., 6 months; 9,000 Maranham, 18c., 6 months.

IRON—Sales of 120 tons Scotch Pig have been reported, part at $23 50 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been quiet to-day, at former prices.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c@44c.; 365 hhds. English Island, on private terms; and 140 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand, at, however, easier prices. The sales included 1,500 bbls. Common Resin, to arrive, at $1 82½ ℔ 310 lbs.; 250 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50, and 350 bbls. Virginia at $4 75 @$5 25 ℔ 280 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. The sales of Spirits Turpentine comprise 450 bbls., in lots, at 46½c.@47½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions have been in limited request at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales to-day 1,000 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 25 for Mess, and $13 25@$13 35 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet, including Hams at 7¾c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal, chiefly at 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard is in limited demand and is steady. Sales to-day 275 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in slack request at former rates. Sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$13 25 for repacked Western Mess; $14 @$15 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is very quiet at 14c.@19c. for New State; 12c.@16c. for New Ohio, ℔ lb. New Cheese is dull, at from 3c.@9c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 450 tcs., in lots, chiefly at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in good request, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 974 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 6c.@7c.; 187 hhds. New-Orleans, part at 6½c.@7c., and 212 boxes Havana, at 7¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Cigar Leaf attracts more attention. Other kinds are unchanged. Sales, since Tuesday last, 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 18c.@28c.; 43 cases Florida, at 8c.@13c., with 213 bales Havana, 154 bales Yara, and 89 bales Cuba, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were engaged 300 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-32d. ℔ lb; 500 bxs. Cheese, by steamer, at 25s; and 10 tons Snoulders at 7s 6d. For London, 150 bbls. Resin at 1s. 6d. ≈ 280 lbs.; 60 puncheons Porto Rico Rum at 17s. 6d. ℔ 252 gallons, American measurement; and (reported) 70 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 75 bxs. Tobacco at 2s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 20,000 Staves on private terms. For Marseilles a vessel (300 tons) with light Pipe Staves, at $27.

### The Weather and the Crops.

*From the Cincinnati Price Current, June 22.*

The weather during the past week has been quite favorable to the growing crops generally. Sunday and Monday were rather hard days upon Wheat, being showery and close, and in some sections we learn there are appearances of rust upon late crops; but yesterday was clear and pleasant. As regards Corn, it may be said to have recovered almost entirely from the effects of the frost of the 5th inst., and it is growing rapidly, presenting a most vigorous appearance. The prospect at present is that this crop will be unusually large. The damage to Wheat from the frost turns out to have been comparatively trifling, in the aggregate. Fields that were supposed to have been ruined, now promise a fair average yield, while the injury appears to have been confined to a few localities chiefly in Northeastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. Harvesting has already commenced in Kentucky, and by the 1st of July farmers will be cutting the crops in Southern Ohio and Indiana. In Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and Southern Illinois, the prospects are the yield will be up to a fair average. Oats and hay will be short. Barley will also be short, but the quality will be good. Potatoes are doing well, and the prospects are favorable for a large crop. Fruit, such as apples, peaches and pears, will be short; one-half an average crop would be an outside estimate for the central West.

From Northern Illinois the accounts regarding Fall wheat are unfavorable, and the prospects for a good yield of Spring wheat are not encouraging, while in Southern Illinois the crop is yielding handsomely. Everywhere in Illinois, as in Ohio and Indiana, corn looks well.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$400 REWARD.**—CHARLES F. ENGLESTED, 39 years old, about 5 feet 5 inches high, light complexion, blue or gray eyes, light brown hair, and had a peculiar separation of the hair of the left eyebrow, absconded on the 31st May with $2,100, mostly in $50 and $100 bills of the Market Bank of the City of New-York. The above reward will be paid for the said Charles F. Englested and recovery of the money, or in proportion for any part thereof. He left in company with another boy, about 20 years old, with black hair, rather slim build, about 5 feet 7 inches high, and his upper teeth rotted out in front. CLOCK & MILLER, No. 64 Fulton-st.

**LOST.**—A SMALL LEATHER MEMORANDUM Book of Advertisements for the different papers in New York City in going from the Livingston House, Brooklyn, across the South Ferry to the office of the *New York Times* taking an East Broadway stage from the ferry, or from the *New-York Times* to the office of the *Quadruple Constellation*, Spruce st. If the finder will leave the same at the office of the *New York Times*, a suitable reward will be given by the gentleman at the office.

**FOUND**—A PORTE-MONNAIE WITH A SMALL sum of money. Call foot of Whitehall-st., of the 4th-av. starter

**TO BUSINESS MEN.**—PERSONS WISHING TO extend their business South, through the medium of Southern papers, and are disposed to select the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* for this purpose, are referred to Messrs. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 119 Nassau-st. A. S. WELLINGTON & CO.

**STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE**—A SECOND-hand steam engine, of about 75 horse power, and boilers, all complete for immediate use. Inquire of the subscribers, at the factory, corner of Hudson and 14th sts., or 251 Broadway, New-York. S. C. HERRING & CO.

**IF YOU WISH TO PLEASE YOUR WIFE,** take home one of Rowe's or Giffin's Patent Ice Breakers. It will soon save its cost in ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 229 Pearl-st., and No. Kilby-st., Boston.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

**THE GREAT WAR**—THE DEATH-STRUGGLE OF NATIONS.—That strange man who predicted, fifteen years ago, the great events that are now coming to pass in the judgment of God on the Nations, will give utterance to the word of Prophecy TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Those who desire to understand what God has spoken concerning these things, and their interest and duty in view of them, are invited to hear.

**THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH**—Brooklyn, will open their new Church edifice in State, near Hoyt-st. for Divine Services, TO MORROW, 26th inst. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Rev. R. W. Clark, D. D.; at 3 P. M., by the Rev. J. P. Newman, of the Bedford st. M. E. Church; and at 7¾ in the EVENING by the Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, of the Westminster Church.

**ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.**—A MEETing for prayer will be held in Metropolitan Academy, Nos. 93 and 95 6th av., opposite 8th-st., on FRIDAY, July 1, from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, a Church will be organized with the above name, under the pastorate of John Q. Adams. All who feel interested are invited to meet and pray for the interest.

**NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.**—CORNER OF Fulton and William sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; a prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible-Class at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING Prayer Meeting, at 8 o'clock. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

**MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH IS ENGAGED** to speak on SUNDAY next, June 26, at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. MORNING, 10½ o'clock—Subject: *The Roman Catholic Church; its Connections with the Roman Empire* EVENING, 7½ o'clock—Subject: *Geological Investigation as Harmonizing with Plants and Animals.*

**EIGHTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH** NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Mathew Hale Smith. In the EVENING at quarter to 8 o'clock, the Rev S. A. Corey will deliver the fourth lecture in the series on the young men of the Bible. Subject—*Absalom.*

**WESTMINSTER CHURCH, YONKERS.**—The Rev. J. T. McGill, of Princeton Theological Semin

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

**THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.


**Amusements this Evening.**

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Road to Ruin.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Cinderella—Ladies Beware.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—William Tell—La Tour de Nesle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Working the Oracle—Irish Assurance.

BOWERY THEATRE—Wealth and Worth—Knave of Hearts.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Statue Lover—Peter the Vagabond.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well—Tailor of Tamworth.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Ethiopian Entertainments.

**Mails Close at the Post-Office.**

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for Schould be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

**Ocean Mails.**

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 25, at 10½ o'clock.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The War Department has issued general orders, with a view of enforcing the greatest possible economy in the military service, especially as to the conveyance and distribution of supplies. No buildings are to be erected, nor any extraordinary expense incurred, except by authority from the War Department. No persons shall be hired for purposes immediately connected with the troops, excepting the necessary guides and interpreters. All hired persons not authorized by tenor of these orders will be forthwith discharged, and the services, if necessary, performed by enlisted men.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to a gentleman in Athens, Geo., defending the President's course in relation to the returned Africans of the slaver *Echo*, and denying that the Colonization Society was instrumental in ameliorating the conditions of the captives.

The *Constitution* emphatically denies that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Robert J. Walker have come to terms. It states definitely that no concessions have been made, nor any terms agreed upon.

The brig *Storm King*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Gaboon, West coast of Africa, reports having spoken, May 26, the bark *Ardennes*, from Congo River, bound to New-York, in charge of a prize crew from the United States sloop-of-war *Marion*, by which she was seized on suspicion of being intended for a slaver.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, a resolution was adopted giving the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company permission to connect their track with those of the Hudson River and Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroads. Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council, informed the Board, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, that their report and resolutions which were adopted with reference to repairing the City Hall had gone to the Aldermen, and by them had been referred to their Committee on Repairs and Supplies, the 25th day of April last. After a lengthy debate, the Board failed to award the contract for constructing the gate-houses for a new Reservoir to Messrs. Fairchild, Walker & Co., for want of a constitutional vote. The report of the Special Committee directing the Croton Board to erect fifty drinking-hydrants in different parts of the City, as an experimental measure, was adopted. The Street Commissioner was directed to purchase new flags for the City Hall, and to have specifications drawn up and to advertise for proposals to put the building in proper repair.

The Annual Exhibition of the Boys' Department of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on Fifth-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, occurred yesterday. Addresses were made by Archbishop Hughes, Ex-Mayor Wood, the Hon. John Kelly, Ex-Recorder Tillou and others. The occasion was one of unlimited satisfaction to all concerned.

The police have succeeded in arresting three noted and desperate burglars, named Thomas Kelly, Thomas Hughes and Charles F. Gordon. They have all spent one or more terms in State Prison, and their probable return to prison life, will be favorably felt by the community. A brief sketch of their lives, and record of their leading burglaries, will be found under the police reports.

At 5½ o'clock, last evening, the large cotton-batting factory, owned by Messrs. Bloodgood, Bellows & Co., and known as the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, located in William-street, Red Hook Point, was destroyed by fire, involving a loss of about $50,000 and throwing one hundred and fifty girls out of employment. The property was insured for $28,000 in London and Liverpool offices.

The movements in Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions, yesterday, were restricted. Prices generally favored buyers. Coffee attracted more attention at full rates. Rice, Sugar and Molasses were in request, as were likewise Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Cigar Leaf Tobacco. Freights were less active.

### The Queen's English in the Derby Ministry.

Not many of the members of Lord Derby's Cabinet are likely to fill a great place in the public eye, after their retirement from Her Britannic Majesty's immediate service. To a more mediocre body of men the destinies of a great empire have rarely been committed. But there is such a thing as magnificence in mediocrity; and this high distinction at least must be conceded to one of the Ministers, of whose doom the *Persia* has brought us the not unexpected intelligence. Lord Malmesbury, the retiring British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has signalized himself throughout the whole of his official term by a series of blunders so signally intense, that to have stumbled upon any one of them would have sufficed to make a man distinguished. His lordship's latest absurdity, however, stands out in such a singularly comical relief from the dark background of graver offences, by which his fall and that of the Ministry to which he belonged has been hastened, that it is worth noting even beyond the boundaries of the British realm.

The British Government has recently established a Commission for examining candidates for admission to the civil service of the country. This Commission, in drawing up the conditions to be required of young gentlemen seeking diplomatic appointments, ventured to suggest that the "arts of spelling correctly and writing legibly" should be embraced in the schedule. Lord Malmesbury rejected this very simple proposition with extraordinary earnestness. So bent was he upon putting down the atrocious notion that a young *attaché* should be expected to know how to write his name, or to spell St. Petersburgh, that he was at the pains of writing two enormously long letters to satisfy the Commissioners of the error of their ways. He lays it down that *attachés* are *ex officio* "gentlemen" and that spelling is an ungentlemanly, because a "mechanical and stereotyped class of knowledge." For merchants, and carpenters, and boot-blacks, and that sort of people to spell may be necessary, but for *attachés* and young gentlemen of the clubs, the thing is utterly superfluous. Moreover, spelling, thinks Lord Malmesbury, is not merely a "mechanical" and therefore a "base," but also a "capricious," and therefore a vexatious "science." Lord Malmesbury, by way of crushing his foolish correspondents in the Commission, scornfully asks what "difference it makes whether 'diligence' be spelt with one l, or with two; whether 'similar' be spelt 'simileur,' or 'simular,' and whether 'exaggerated' is allowed two gs, or restricted to one?" As for writing intelligibly, that is so obviously superfluous a matter that the Secretary doesn't waste a word in proving it to be so. All this is done in perfect good faith and seriousness; and so resolute was his Lordship that had he been allowed to have his way, the Queen's English would have been officially pooh-poohed in the Queen's own Cabinet departments.

The ghost of Lindley Murray ought to be hardly less grateful to the Whigs than the living friends of Italian Liberty and of the honor of England for their timely ejection of a Minister at once so dull and so dangerous.

### The Last Experiment of Philanthropy.

The dirt-eaters of the Orinoco are a very miserable and degraded folk, whose abject condition is well calculated to excite the warmest compassion in the hearts of all well-fed, well-clothed, well-bred and comfortable Christians. Their ethical rank in the race is even lower than that of the Feejeean savages, of whom an English midshipman wrote to his mother that their "manners were none—and their customs filthy." Their amusements are of the most primitive and fatiguing character. They have neither decency, piety, nor even a good digestion. They dwell in muddy caves dug out of the river banks. They have no conception of friendship, family or public life. They walk erect, indeed, as well as other human beings and certain species of the Simian tribe, and lift their sublime faces to the stars, and in so far may be considered men. Other marks of high human destiny it would be idle to seek for in them; neither the trader nor the schoolmaster having yet dared to penetrate the fastnesses of swamp and the fever-guarded forest solitudes in which they mope away their miserable existence.

But wretched as is the case of these outcasts of humanity, their lot is at least not aggravated by continual contrast with the happier fate of other beings made in the same likeness, and seemingly of the same race with themselves. The dirt-eater of the Orinoco has no neighbors but his own hideous fellows. The alligator splashes in his mighty rivers; the toucan, with his bill nine inches long, and his voice like a bell, that can be heard at the distance of ten miles, sits in the tops of the gigantic trees and tolls his astonishing notes through the tropical night. But no lordly carriage-wheels, bearing their freights of refinement, and beauty, and wealth, go thundering by the dirt-eater's dungeon; no iron-tongued harmony of chimes proclaims the Sabbaths of religion and peace, unshared by him, through the forlorn haunts in which he huddles his wretchedness away. Pity the dirt-eater as we may, we must remember this, and not be overhasty in bringing his case before the churches and the charitable, till we have first assured ourselves that we have no dirt-eaters nearer home, whose darker doom invites our earlier efforts. Our virtuous citizens have recently been shocked by the revelation that certain Wards of this City are furnished with grog-shops in the liberal proportion of *one to every four male inhabitants* of the district in question. We have had a great deal of respectable amazement over this startling fact, not a little respectable indignation, and a very general and highly respectable declaration that such a state of things is disgraceful to our City, and must be put an end to at once. All this is very good. Such a state of things assuredly is disgraceful to our City; and to such a state of things a stop should assuredly be put. But the first question should be, how came such a state of things to pass at all? Fortunately this question is not very difficult of reply. In these same Wards, so prolific of drunkenness and deviltry, live a race of New-Yorkers, upon whose ways, and manners, and customs, and condition, the veriest savages of South America may look without a twinge of reasonable envy. These people, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, partakers with us in all the privileges of "our glorious Constitution," voters at our polls, our neighbors in the streets and public ways, inhabit tenements and cellars in comparison with which the caves of the Orinoco are airy and spacious abodes. They swelter beneath the heats of Summer in densely packed masses of moral and physical abomination. They shiver in the Winter's cold upon damp floors, within chinked and crannied walls. They snatch their rude and scanty meals in the midst of an atmosphere laden with pestiferous odors. To them the "sweet charities of home" are interpreted by crushing incumbrances, and vexatious necessities, that eat all joy and courage out of the heart, and dull the brain with slow despair. To the men of these abodes, ('tis an insult to our English tongue to call them homes,) what has the City offered more attractive than the six-penny saloon and the vile grog-shop?

The dens in which they sleep are no places of recreation for men weary with their day's work; and if in these dens they have neither wives to scold them, nor little ones to din their ears with cries of want, why should they not hurry away to the resorts of their companions? Why should they even go back to their dens for rest? When the nights are warm and clear, it is pleasanter curling up in the angle of two walls, or in the Winter, over the grating on some unfrequented sidewalk, through which the waste steam issues from some subterranean workshop, than stretching one's self out in the vermin-haunted cellars in which the census-takers record them as "living." To such as these the despised grog-shop is palace, theatre, club and church in one. There at least is comfort after a sort, and a sure welcome while the thumbed purse is not quite empty. For whosoever would warm himself in Winter by the grog-shop stove, or in Summer, perched on a barrel-head, and holding his knee in his hands, would discuss politics and prize-fights with his cronies, must drink or be ejected. The drink speedily doubles the misery, makes the cellar damper and the garret less a shelter, consumes the last remnants of self-respect, ruins the health, and makes perfect the human wreck.

Of all these stern and staring truths, heed has at last been taken by a few philanthropists who are always puzzling their brains with new devices for improving the condition of the wretched. These persons have had the audacity to remember and recognize the fact that all men who are not utterly sunk in despair must have amusement and sociality. So they have established in that dreariest of Wards, the Fourth, a room, comfortable for the quarters, placed in it as Superintendent a man who, having tasted all the bitterness of penury and profligacy, and become a name among his fellows of that class, has since raised himself from the degradation into which he had fallen; and so have resolved to attack vice with weapons from the armory of human nature. They have furnished their room neatly, supplied pictures for its walls, papers for its desks, and cakes and coffee for the refreshment of its patrons. The public opening of this novel institution, on Thursday evening, when Mayor Tiemann, Mr. Briggs, Henry Ward Beecher, and "Awful Gardner," gave the enterprise the baptism of their varied eloquence, was exceedingly unique and full of promise. Of course there are men who are sure the experiment will fail. They assert that Awful Gardner, the Superintendent, is a "very good man," but that, in the language of the Fancy, "he can't keep a hotel." They do not believe that virtue can be made winning enough to hold her own against the temptations of vice in such regions as the Fourth Ward. Let us wait and see. The thing is new to the New World. But not to the Old. Coffee-houses of the same kind have "paid their way" and saved hundreds of men in some of the worst parts of London. Those who know most of the people who live in cellars have the most faith that they do not absolutely prefer cellars, and grogshops, and misery, to decency and the upper air and a human kind of life. We are all of us ready to admit that in the most degraded human creature a seed of goodness sleeps. But few have had the patience to water this withered seed and wait to see it germinate; it is so much pleasanter to go into the wide white harvests, and till the fields that have won renown for their fertility.

This experiment has begun most fortunately in respect to its Superintendent. If he had been a man whose life had from first to last been wholly exemplary, he would have appeared in the Ward a stranger forced to make his way. Such an one the "boys" would have considered a "spooney" and a "soft," who might believe Wisdom's ways to be ways of pleasantness, because he knew nothing at all of the fun that strews the paths of Folly. But "Awful Gardner" is a man whose past they know: and know that when he talks to them of the shams of debauchery and the realities of decency, he knows whereof he affirms. Small, precocious boys and plucky, swaggering fellows, that "run wid de machine," know very well that if "Awful" had chosen to continue in the career they aspire to, he would have been a king among them, and that he has abandoned that career because he finds it, in the vernacular language of Captain Schultz, to be "mere chalk and nothing." The new reformer begins with a large capital of respect, admiration and curiosity in his favor. He has only to make his room, at No. 26 Bowery, more attractive, pleasant and comfortable than the corner groceries are, to drive these ancient institutions off the track. If his coffee is a little more fragrant, his cakes a little hotter and larger, and his butter sweeter than his rivals' are, he will end by drawing the largest crowd to his door. And when he has secured the crowd, it will be the fault of human nature, and not his own, if his ample supply of newspapers on the tables, his books on the shelves and pictures on the walls, his lectures, and *soirées*, and reunions in the Winter, do not tell upon the physical and moral character of his customers. Let this enterprise be properly dealt by—not cosseted, or dandled, or preached, but worked into honest, business-like efficiency—and it will develop a power of reproduction that in the space of a few years will make it an experiment no longer.

But the sound sense of Mr. Beecher's observations on Thursday must be present with the projectors by day and by night. The civilizing power of this new agency will depend upon its real excellence; upon the quality of the coffee dispensed at its boards, rather than upon the quality of the eloquence uttered in its committee-rooms; upon the sweetness of its butter and the cordiality of its meetings.

### Another Quarrel Coming.

One section of the Appropriation bill passed by our State Legislature, at its late session, set aside $50,000 with which the Quarantine Commissioners were to provide temporary accommodations for persons arriving in our port sick with yellow fever or other pestilential disease, and also to arrange for removing and taking care of all the sick from the hospitals at Castleton. This done, they were to notify the Commissioners of Emigration, and from that time forth the Commissioners of Emigration were to send no more sick persons to the Castleton hospitals, but to the places designated, and *pay the expense of their support*. Their part of the work the Quarantine Commissioners have done promptly and to the best of their eminent ability. At their request the Emigration Board has prepared quarters on Ward's Island for the reception of the sick with non-infectious diseases, and the *Falcon* is ready to take her position in the Lower Bay and accommodate, after a fashion, yellow-fever patients as they arrive. But the question arises, Who is to bear the expense of the Floating Hospital? The Quarantine Commissioners interpret the Statute to mean that when the hulk is fairly afloat and moored, they are to turn its management and support over to the parties who receive the commutation money from arriving emigrants. But the sum total of this fund now in bank is only $12,724, upon which the contingencies of a hospital afloat, fouling her anchor in swinging to the tide, tripping and dragging it possibly, drifting up on a lee shore, with all the expense of getting her off and making her tight again, might make a very heavy draft. It is not strange then that the Commissioners of Emigration twist a little and try their best to fasten the expense on that party which has more money placed to its credit than they. On Wednesday evening they agreed upon the form of a communication to the Quarantine Commissioners, in which they profess their willingness to furnish the supplies, but deny their obligation to man the ship They hold that they have no right to apply the moneys received from emigrants for any other purpose than to prevent emigrants from becoming a tax upon the State within five years. And as the yellow-fever patients are very seldom emigrants, where is their right, they inquire, to contribute towards their support while quarantined? But if this is the true ground, why do they furnish the supplies?

It is rumored that they mean to save their funds by taking still higher ground; that they mean to study up the whole hulk question, and if the books will justify them, and especially if the *Falcon's* imperfect ventilation, or any deficiency of furniture on board for the proper accommodation of the sick, will afford them an excuse, they will refuse to accept her, as they refused to accept the Seguine's Point hospitals,—and, possibly, with equally disastrous results. How they can torture the Statute into any such construction, we cannot understand. The Quarantine Commissioners certainly did not suppose, on accepting office, that they were to assume and continue to bear the expense of supporting ship-keepers if their hospital were afloat, any more than of watchmen and physicians if their new accommodations had been on land. Poverty, however, is apt to put forced constructions upon very plain enactments. It is gratifying, that, driven to the worst, the appropriation in the hands of the Quarantine Commissioners is ample to bear all the burdens that may be unjustly forced upon them. But, then, it is diminishing that balance of money in hand which it was hoped might be used to open the eyes of New-Jersey to the manifold advantages of parting with Sandy Hook.

### The Piratical Tonson.

There is a certain period in the lives of most great scamps when they can almost atone for all the mischief they have done by being publicly or privately hanged. The manner of their death supplies society with a moral which makes up for the damage done by many of their rascalities. That period "General" William Walker, the grey-eyed man of destiny, had reached in 1857, when he was blockaded at Rivas by the Costa Rican forces. He may be said to have been then quite ripe for his atonement, and if the United States forces had been good enough to mind their own business, the illustrious soldier would have ended his illustrious career in the most appropriate manner in the world. From the accounts given of him by his brother fillibusters, we feel satisfied that he is much too philanthropic an individual, and far too much devoted to the welfare of the human race, to have murmured at his fate. He would have done mankind much more service by being judiciously and dexterously "turned off" by a Central American Jack Ketch, than he is ever likely to render it by his generalship or his policy. Of great soldiers, or of people who think themselves so, we have an abundant supply; but thorough-paced, irreclaimable philanthropic pirates cannot be supplied for public strangulation as often as the public interests require, and of this high truth General Walker himself, is, we doubt not, fully sensible.

That the hero is of our way of thinking is apparent from the use he has made of his time ever since he landed in the United States. He has not ceased for one moment to make preparations of one sort or another securing his manifest destiny. He has traversed the Union, from North to South, shed tears in all our principal cities and towns over the hard fate of his beloved Nicaragua, repeated as often as was necessary the requisite clap-traps on the extension of Slavery, expressed the usual amount of devotion to American civilization, and the principles of liberty, and offered to die the necessary number of times to promote the progress of the Spanish-American races. He has kept all the "loafers," adventurers, gamblers, cut-throats, swindlers, fraudulent bankrupts, escaped convicts, and would-be warriors of the whole country, in a state of incessant agitation for the last two years. He has been demoralizing the whole community by the spectacle of a buccaneer preaching violation of the laws, through the length and breadth of the land, without let or hindrance, and, worse than all, he has been disgracing us in the eyes of the world by revealing to everybody what a depth of impotency and imbecility our Government has reached, when such impudence as his can neither be punished nor repressed.

If the stories we hear of him now be true, he has mustered friends for another attempt on Nicaragua, and is actually in this City engaged in purchasing arms and ammunition for his next foray. When this is to come off there is no knowing. His leading lieutenants in his former expeditions have apparently lost confidence in his "grey eyes," as well as in his destiny, and have started off on other tracks. General Henningsen, who supplied Walker with all the military knowledge he ever possessed, has dissolved all connection with him, and has got up an expedition of his own to Arizona. "Colonel" Lockridge has married and settled down in Louisiana. "Colonel" Anderson and "Colonel" Titus are engaged in the prosecution of a series of pugilistic encounters in the bar-room of the St. Nicholas, where they show the surrounding loungers "how fields were won," and vary the entertainment by occasional adjournments to the police station. General Wheat has returned to the bosom of the New-York fancy. In short, the "grey-eyed man" is left to depend on his own brains for his extrication from any scrapes in which he may hereafter find himself involved.

That he will get up another expedition, we see no reason to doubt. Stupid and incompetent as he has always shown himself in execution, there are always simpletons enough to be met with in the world to supply him with their purses for preparation, and with themselves as "food for powder." As soon as he is ready, he will certainly start, because it is just as sure that Mr. Buchanan will not put the neutrality laws in force as that he has sworn to do so. Walker has nothing to fear from our Government doing its duty. If Mr. Buchanan had been wise, Commodore Paulding would have saved him the necessity of making these periodical exhibitions of his weakness or disingenuousness, by letting Walker meet his fate at Rivas. The golden opportunity was let slip, and our venerable President has now to writhe under the half-yearly exposure of his imbecility which the General so remorselessly makes. That Mr. Buchanan desires to do his duty we do not for a moment suppose, but we do not give him credit for so much audacity as to believe that he wishes to have his shameful neglect of it paraded so publicly before the world. Since he has not the courage or manliness to put Walker down, Walker, at least, ought to have humanity enough to spare the Chief Magistrate's feelings, and take his departure more privately.

### Liquor-Dealing and the Police.

On the 1st of July Capt. Pillsbury will assume the superintendency of the Police Department, clothed with full powers, and bringing with him the prestige of success in the management of every public institution he has yet been connected with. There seems to be a general anticipation that one of his first reforms will be to compel the observance of the Sunday Liquor Law. Last Saturday, the several Captains of Precincts gave orders to their men to close up the rum-shops. Our reports of a special tour of investigation, give us reason for astonishment in learning how extensively this order was obeyed. With a resolute Head of Police, and a Department never in better condition than now, this most desirable reform will be easy of accomplishment. The results of such action were sufficiently foreshadowed in the diminished arrests reported on Monday and Tuesday last.

But Superintendent Pillsbury will probably go further than this as soon as he warms into his place, and gathers the reins well up in his hand. Thousands of liquor-sellers in this City must prepare at once either to take out licenses or close their shops. The tariff for licenses is ridiculously low, and the poorest man who feels it his duty to furnish the public with poison can well afford to pay his tax for the privilege. The law, hitherto, has been a dead letter with us. There are certain "Temperance towns" in the State that have paid larger license-taxes into their local treasury than our rum-deluged City. But all this is to be altered and of this their action shows the Liquor-dealers' Association to be fully aware. The Excise Commissioners have suddenly found work to do, and men who have been for two years selling openly, in defiance of the law, have within a few days put their business under the protection of the law as decidedly the cheapest course. The Excise money is applied to support the victims of this traffic, as certainly seems most just and righteous. Ten per cent. of it goes to the Inebriate Asylum, and the balance to maintain the paupers of the county—full nine-tenths of whom come upon the community through indulgence in intoxicating drinks. If our new Superintendent of Police accomplishes but the half of what is confidently expected of him in this single direction, his rule will be known as the era of good order and of meagre police returns.

Colored Men Trading to Africa.—The brig *Eusebia*, N. Roye, master and owner, cleared yesterday at our Custom-house, and will sail to-day for Monrovia and a market, with a full cargo of such merchandise as is in chief request among the citizens of Liberia. Captain Roye is a colored man, and a citizen of the Liberian Republic, where he has held several public offices, among which were those of Senator and Speaker of the House of Representatives. He emigrated to Africa in 1846, from Ohio, where he was born and educated. He is a graduate of the Ohio University, at Athens, and entitled, by his intelligence and manners, to be ranked as an accomplished gentleman. He did not go to Liberia under the influence of any Society, political or philanthropic, but through his personal conviction that men of his color would find it easier there than here to take such position as their character and talents ought to command His residence in Liberia was not without its privations, but led eventually to no disappointment.

Two years ago Captain Roye purchased the *Eusebia*, for the purpose of engaging in trade between Monrovia and New-York. He has made with her two round trips, and he now starts upon the third. The brig is of 206 tons burden, Custom-house measurement. Her mate and her sailors, three in number, are whites. The articles of commerce usually brought by the *Eusebia* are camwood, palm-oil and ivory. Captain Roye sold his last cargo for $19,500 cash, and at a satisfactory profit.

Besides the *Eusebia*, there is in the Liberian trade one other vessel—the bark *Mendi*—owned and managed by colored men. Encouraged by Captain Roye's example, those parties have chartered and conditionally purchased the *Mendi*. She sailed on her first voyage about a month ago.

These enterprises deserve notice aside from any commercial importance attaching to them. They are interesting as showing the capability of colored men to establish a profitable trade with Liberia, to own and manage ships, and thus to give to their own colony position and consideration among commercial communities. Captain Roye, while doubtless acting for his own private advantage like other business men, is really contributing, in the most effectual manner, to the elevation of his race in the respect and good opinion of mankind. It is as an incident of general business rather than as the result of direct philanthropic effort that beneficent changes in the condition of nations are usually wrought out.

### Dinner to Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

One of the most graceful and well-merited compliments we have had the pleasure of recording was tendered the evening before last to Mr. Richard O'Gorman, a gentleman who has won to a degree seldom given the respect of all with whom he has been professionally, and the affection of all with whom he has been personally, connected in this City. There is a French proverb which says that "Irishmen when good are the best of all men, when bad the worst." We would ask no better exemplar of the truth at least of the first part of this proverb than such a type of the noble, generous, gentle-hearted Irishman as we find in the gentleman to whom this tribute has been offered. There was a spirit and freshness about the whole thing which gave to it a peculiar charm. Instead of one of those stereotyped banquets tendered to some trading politicians, in which the soup and sentiment are served out alike with the same old measured ladle, we find a number of our best and wealthiest merchants—men whose names are as seldom seen in public as their charities are widely felt in private—assisting to tender a hospitable tribute of regard and respect to one to whose ability, industry and zeal they have safely committed their material interests, and whom, while respecting him as the lawyer, they have learned to love as the friend. The character of this compliment may be best judged from mentioning that among the names of those who conferred it were Messrs. Stewart, Wm. Watson, J. & J. Stuart, H. T. Spalding, Samuel Sloan, Jas. Irwin, H. E. Clark, Joseph Hoxie, R. Bell, H. & A. Nayett, and many other leading merchants. It was tendered in the form of a dinner at Delmonico's, served with more than the usual grace and good taste of that renowned restaurant, and presided over by the brilliant James T. Brady, supported by some of the leading lights of the Bench and Bar. Several personal friends of Mr. O'Gorman were invited guests, and the flow of wine and wit ran merrily for hours.

We chronicle this very handsome compliment, paid to a conspicuous Irish citizen of New-York, with especial satisfaction, because Mr. O'Gorman has earned his right to such honors among us in the unpretending and dignified path of professional labor, rather than in the brawls of the caucus and the battles of the platform.

**Amusements.**

Academy of Music.—Mr. Dubreuil, the stage manager here, and an artist who never hesitates to make himself generally useful in the cause of the public, takes his first benefit to-day at the Academy in the form of a Matinée. The programme is extremely rich; the whole of "Ernani," and a concert, with Formes, Brignoli, &c. In the opera we are to have Gazzaniga, Stefani, Gnone and Gasparoni.

Palace Gardens.—The weather last evening was scarcely genial enough to tempt the cautious from their homes, yet despite this there was a large attendance at Palace Gardens. It is a cheerful place, and has become one of the institutions. A spacious hall has been erected on a portion of the grounds, (which have otherwise been curtailed,) and in this the Metropolitan Music Society gave their first concert. For an agreeable summer entertainment no place would be more appropriate; it is half garden, yet wholly secure from those sudden pluvial onslaughts which are apt to harrass the managers of places of open-air amusement, and dismiss their patrons dismally damp. An orchestra of some sixty performers, under the direction of Mr. Bergmann, played a selection of pieces, and a military band under the direction of Mr. H. B. Dodworth did the same. Orchestral strength is heard to advantage in a place like this; the effect was fine A number of soloists (rather too many) assisted, foremost amongst whom was Mr. S. B. Mills, the pianist, who played Liszt grand transcription of the "Mid summer Night's Dream March" with splendid effect. The desire to hear this piece, so novel in its effects, yet so thoroughly popular, renders it necessary to have it on every programme in which the pianist' name appears. In response to a tumultuous encore Mr. Mills played Thalberg's tremolo Etude. The general programme of the Concert was somewha tame. We would suggest the propriety of giving more dance music and fewer solos. The managers must aim at liveliness. It will be their own fault, if, with judicious management, these entertainments do not prove immensely popular. They are the cheapest and most accessible things of the kind ever attempted, and by far the best. They deserve success.

**Personal.**

Among the passengers who leave by the *Fulton* to-day for Havre, is Mr. E. Masseras, of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, of this City, who goes to Paris with the purpose of still further extending the relations and increasing the excellence of that admirably conducted, able and interesting journal. During the absence of Mr. Masseras the editorial duties which he has discharged with such high credit to himself will be assumed by his accomplished and brilliant collaborateur M. de Trobriand.

**SIX WEEKS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.**

**A Chronicle of the Campaign—The Declaration of War—The Austrians and French Enter Sardinia—The Austrians Driven Out of Piedmont and Forced to Abandon Lombardy—The Battles of Montebello, Palestro, San Fermo, Varese, Magenta and Malegnano.**

1859. PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

April 19.—Departure of the first body of French troops from Toulon—Austrian ultimatum dispatched from Vienna to Turin.

April 23.—It is received at Turin.

April 26.—The limit fixed by the ultimatum expires—Statement of the war-question addressed to the *Corps-Legislatif* by Count Walewski—French troops first cross Mont Cenis.

April 27.—Revolution in Tuscany—The Grand-Duke retires.

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIANS ENTER SARDINIA.

April 29.—The Austrians, under Count Gyulai, pass Ticino—Marshal Canrobert and General Niel reach Turin and assume command of their respective *corps d'armée*—Gen. MacMahon arrives at Genoa—Death of Gen. Bonat.

April 30.—The Austrians occupy Novara—The French Ambassador quits Vienna.

May 1.—King Victor Emanuel leaves Turin to take command of his army—The Austrians occupy Mortara—Their steamers seize the Sardinian ports on Lake Maggiore—Three Austrian vessels repulsed on the lake.

May 3.—Manifesto of Napoleon III., addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*—The Austrians pass the Po at Cambio—they are repulsed in an attempted crossing at Frassinetto—They burn the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza—The Austrian vanguard reaches Tronzano.

May 4.—The Duchess-Regent of Parma enters her Capital—The conflict at Frassinetto continues—The Austrians, passing the Po at Vacarizza, advance to Sale—A cannonade at Valenza.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR—THE FRENCH EMPEROR PROCEEDS TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

May 6.—General Cialdini, issuing from Casale seizes a convoy of the enemy.

May 7.—The Austrians repass the Po at Gerola.

May 10.—The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Napoleon-Jerome leave Paris for the seat of war—The Austrians complete a retrograde movement to the left of the Sesia.

May 11.—The Emperor embarks at Marseilles—The Austrians pause at Vercelli, and return reconnoitering parties to the right bank of the river—They occupy Rivergaro.

May 12—The Emperor lands at Genoa.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

May 14.—The Austrians occupy Bobbio, and push their advanced post to Casteggio.

May 15.—The French Emperor arrives at Alessandria.

May 16.—The French Squadron of Admiral Jurien-Graviere anchors before Venice—The Emperor visits the outposts at Valenza.

May 17.—The Austrians threaten the Bridge at Stella—The Emperor visits the Headquarters of the King at Occimiano—The Austrians vainly attempt to take the Bridge at Valenza.

May 19.—The Head-quarters of Count Gyulai transferred in retreat to Garlasco.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLES OF MONTEBELLO AND VERCELLI.

May 20.—Great Speech of M. Kossuth on the War, delivered at London Tavern—BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO—The Allies numbering 6,300, under General Forey, defeat 25,000 Austrians under General Count Stadion—The Emperor visits Casale.

May 21.—The Piedmontese, under General Cialdini, force the passage of the Sesia, at Vercelli, routing the Austrians—Garibaldi, with his corps, leaves Biella, and marches for Northwestern Lombardy—The blockade of Venice reestablished.

May 22.—Death of the King of Naples.

May 23.—Garibaldi, passing the Ticino at Sesto Calende, defeats the enemy and captures Varese.

May 25.—Garibaldi attacked by the Austrians, beats them—Col. Crisfororis, with a portion of Garibaldi's force, beats the Austrians near Sesto Calende—The Emperor at Voghera.

May 26.—The Emperor arrives at Vercelli—Garibaldi again beats the Austrians at Malmate.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

May 27.—Garibaldi marches upon Como, and routing the Austrians at San Fermo, occupies that city—Rapid movement of the French army from the south to the north of the Po—Montebello and Casteggio evacuated by them, occupied by the Austrians.

May 28.—Garibaldi occupies Camerlata and Lecco—Austrian vessels bombard Canobbio, on Lake Maggiore—The Valtelline rises in insurrection.

May 31.—Battle of Palestro—The Allies, commanded by Victor Emanuel attack the Austrians—The Emperor of Austria, attended by Field-Marshal Baron Hess, arrives at Verona.

June 1.—The Allies defeat the Austrians at Palestro—Gen. Niel occupies Novara.

June 2.—Garibaldi, retiring before a powerful body of the enemy, attacks Laveno unsuccessfully—The Austrians attack the allied outposts at Robbio, but speedily retreat—The advance of the Allies under McMahon, enters Lombardy by the bridge of Turbigo.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE GREAT BATTLES OF MAGENTA AND MALEGNANO.

June 3.—*The Austrians hastily evacuate Sardinia*—Severe action at Buffalora—Garibaldi again marches upon Varese, beats the Austrians, and re-occupies it.

June 4.—The conflict at Buffalora concludes in a splendid victory of the Allies at Magenta.

June 6.—Milan rises upon the Austrians—The garrison retires—Victor Emanuel proclaimed King—Lombardy annexed to Sardinia—Grand *Te Deum* at Paris for the victory at Magenta.

June 7.—The Emperor and King enter Milan—The Austrian custom-houses on Lake Maggiore seized by Garibaldi's corps.

June 8.—Garibaldi pursues the Austrians, who retreat towards Monza.

June 9.—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers attacks the Austrians at Malegnano, and after a severe contest, carries that post—The Austrians evacuate Laveno on the Lago Maggiore.

Supposed Suicide on Fox Hill, N. J.—On Thursday morning, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the body of a man was found on Fox Hill, N. J., and from the position of the body it would appear that he had committed suicide. He was shot through the head by a pistol, which must have caused instant death. The fact that a pistol was found in his left hand leads to the supposition that he committed suicide. The deceased wore a black frock coat, light vest, dark pants, Congress gaiters, and drab Leghorn hat, and appeared to be about 30 years of age. He had red whiskers and moustache. On his person were found some papers, by which it appears he belonged to St. Louis.

Launch.—The steamship *De Soto*, built at the yard of Lawrence & Foulks, Williamsburgh, will be launched to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M. She is intended for the New-York and New-Orleans trade.

The United States General Land Office has in course of preparation general instructions to the new Surveyor General of Utah.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners at noon yesterday a communication was received from KELTY BROTHERS & LONG, of No. 291 Broadway, complaining of a nuisance in the yards of Nos. 291 and 293 Broadway. It was referred to the City Inspector. Mr. DELAVAN reported that the nuisances at No. 72 Third-street and No. 141 Clinton-street had been abated. The Health Wardens of the Twenty-first Ward complained of a manure heap in Thirty-eighth-street. The Mayor was requested to instruct the police captains to arrest cartmen who were in the habit of throwing garbage, rubbish, &c., into the streets and avenues in this vicinity. A complaint against TAUSTON'S fish market, in the Seventeenth Ward, was presented by the Health Warden of that Ward, and referred to the City Inspector. ANTHONY WISKLER presented a complaint in regard to the vacant lot No. 233 Stanton-street. It was referred. The City Inspector reported that he had inspected the premises of ANN LAWLESS, No. 72 Watts street, but had not found the nuisance complained of there; he also reported that the nuisance at Washington Market had been abated. The City Inspector asked the opinion of the Board on the question: "Is the boiling of offal a violation of the City ordinances?" The Board thought it was, and directed that it be abated in all cases. The City Inspector was directed to prevent the tarowing of any more garbage into the lots between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues, which are now being filled in under a contract with the Corporation. The Board adjourned to Monday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—At the regular meeting of the Police Commissioners, at 2 P. M., yesterday, all the members of the Board were present. WM. LEWIS, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the force for insubordination and general misconduct. Officer NOTT, of the Sixth Precinct, was deprived of five days' pay for disrespectful treatmen of his superior officer. Officer JOHN LAMBRECHT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, resigned and his resignation was accepted. A new badge for the Central Park Special Policemen was adopted. It is of German silver and on its face are the words "Metropolitan Police, Central Park Special," surrounding the number of the Policeman. It will be made the badge of all the special policemen of the Department. After the transaction of nothing else of public interest the Board adjourned to Friday next. The suite of rooms on the first floor of the Police head-quarters will hereafter be occupied by the General Superintendent and his aids, and the Police Commissioners will hold their meetings in the front room of the second-story.

CHEAP FERRIAGE.—A lively competition prevails upon the Williamsburgh Ferries. On the Peck-slip Ferry foot passengers pay one cent; one horse wagons, light or loaded five cents; double team ten cents, and thirteen for heavy trucks. On the ferry from James slip, the fare for foot passengers is only half a cent, a return ticket being handed to each person when he pays his one cent Teams are charged the same as on the other ferry. Still further reductions may be looked for on teams. The Peck-slip Company threaten to stop by legal proceedings, the other ferry, on the ground that they are violating the ferry franchises of this City, the Peck slip Company having purchased the franchises on this route for ten years. The increased activity in the travel, however, indicates that the public like the arrangement, if it can be made permanent. Yesterday the boats of the Peck-slip line displayed their flags, as on holiday occasions.

ANOTHER PRIZE FROM THE SLAVE COAST.—The brig *Storm King*, of Greenport, L. I., Capt. PERRY, arrived at this port yesterday from Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, April 27, with palm-oil to JONAS SMITH & Co. She reports left no American vessels in port. On the 26th of May, in lat. 5° 20′ N., lon. 28° 31′ W., she spoke the bark *Ardemus*, bound to New-York, in charge of a prize crew from the U. S. sloop-of-war *Marion*. This vessel was reported by the officers sent home in charge of the bark *Orion* as being under arrest upon suspicion of being a slaver. The *Ardemus* is a bark classed A 2, of 231 tons register, was built in Newburyport in 1845, and is owned in New-Orleans, by ABBY & BROTHERS. She was formerly in command of Captain MARCH. She may be daily expected to arrive at this port.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Euclean Society of the New-York University was held in the hall of the Society last evening. The occasion, each year, brings together many graduate members who, in many instances, do not see each other more than once in a twelvemonth. The reunion is always a pleasant one, and was particularly so last evening. The annual address was delivered by P. HARWOOD VERNON, Esq., and was a production which did him a great deal of credit. It was listened to with a great deal of attention, and the applause was frequent and emphatic. At its close speeches were made by others of the graduate members, refreshments were partaken of, and all agreed that they had not spent such a pleasant evening in the old hall in a long time. It was late when the meeting adjourned.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—During the past week the Property Clerk, Mr. C. J. WARREN, has held a number of auctions for the sale of unclaimed property and from these savings has paid into the public Treasury $1,600, thirty times as much as the average from all Police sources for the preceding seven years. Besides this, the cost of advertising, auctioneering, cartage, &c., has been some $300. Another sale comes off on Tuesday next. Some of the articles, which are truly valuable, will no doubt be sold cheap, while others of less value will bring all their worth. Buyers will, however, if they give a fair price for the goods, pay their money to a very worthy purpose, viz., the Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Policemen killed in the performance of their duty, protecting the lives and property of the people of the City.

THE LATE SUICIDE.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the City Hospital, in the case of ROSANNA HOGAN, the young Irish girl, who, as heretofore reported, committed suicide at No. 91 Stanton-street, where she was employed as domestic. The evidence showed that the deceased was seduced about two months ago by her lover, and that believing herself *enciente*, she took arsenic to kill herself and hide her shame. A medical examination showed, however, that she was not pregnant as she supposed. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts stated. As no friends appeared to claim the body, the remains were removed to Potter's Field for interment.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The Joint Committee of the Common Council, charged with the preparations for the celebration of Independence Day, held another meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., yesterday, at which the reports of the sub-Committees were read and adopted. It was resolved that $200 should be appropriated as a prize for the winners of a prize regatta, to take place off the Battery, under the direction of the Committee, on the Fourth, and $125 a piece for the two Veteran Corps. Five thousand tickets of admission to the City Hall to see the fireworks will be issued, and a band of music will be stationed in the various Parks and public places. The Committee adjourned to Monday, 3 o'clock P. M.

CITY MISSIONS.—A mission has been established at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, near Thirty-first-street, which has for some time been sustained by a small Wesleyan Methodist Society, under the pastoral care of the Rev. D. P. JONES. Regular religious services are held on the Sabbath, and there is an increasing Sabbath School, into which the children of the neighborhood have been gathered, with a promise of much good. An appeal is made to the Christian public for means to place the Mission upon a permanent footing.

FATAL FALL FROM A ROOF.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body of ANDREW HARVEY, who was killed by falling from the roof of his residence No. 39 Madison-street, while intoxicated. He went on the roof to sleep, and insisted on remaining there, despite the urgent remonstrance of his wife. While his wife was absent in search of a policeman, he rolled off the roof and was instantly killed.

BOY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—HENRY PALMER, a lad sixteen years old, was drowned on Thursday evening, while bathing in a pond of water near the corner of Seventh-avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth-street. The body was recovered, and removed to the residence of his parents in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—An unknown man, apparently a longshoreman, fell dead yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in Grand-street, near Clinton-street. He appeared to be about 30 years of age, and imprinted on his left hand in India ink was a heart with the letters "R. L. M." The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day at the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.—An aged man, well dressed, and in whose pocket was found a check or draft for £347, fell exhausted in the street, at the corner of Catharine-slip and Water-street, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the New-York Hospital and died last evening. It is thought his death was caused by a rupture of some of his intestines.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON-BATTING FACTORY BY FIRE—LOSS $45 000—ACCIDENT.—At 5½ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the cotton-batting factory of Messrs. BLODGOOD, BELLOWS & Co., known as the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, on William, near Conover-street, Red Hock Point, and before it could be got under the building and most of the contents—embracing machinery and a large quanity of cotton in the various stages of manufacture—were entirely consumed, or so materially damaged as to be of but little value. The building was brick, two stories high, with a front on William-street of nearly 200 feet, and extending back 50 feet. It was owned by Mr. KELSY, whose loss is about $10,000, which amount, we understand, is covered by insurance in several New-York offices. The loss of the occupants, in machinery and stock—manufactured and unmanufactured—is roughly estimated at $50,000; upon which there is an insurance of $28 000 in London and Liverpool offices. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but it is supposed was caused by spontaneous combustion. For some inexplicable reason, no alarm was given for this fire, by the fire bell, until it had been burning nearly half an hour, so that by the time the firemen reached the scene of action, their services were only available to prevent the fire from spreading to other property in the vicinity. Engine Company No. 23 was the first on the ground—in fact, before the alarm was given—and the balance of the Department were there as soon as possible, and labored incessantly for several hours. Some idea can be formed of the rapidity with which the fire spread, from the fact that it was with the greatest difficulty that some of the girls employed in the second story of the building were rescued. By this fire about 150 girls are thrown out of employment. A man, supposed to be a fireman, but whose name could not be ascertained, was seriously injured by the falling of a portion of the front wall. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

MORE ARRESTS FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT COIN.—On Thursday evening a large number of counterfeit 50 and 25-cent. pieces were passed off at different stores, on Atlantic, Court and Fulton streets—principally at drug and confectioners' establishments, where the passers would purchase a few cents' worth of candy or a sixpence worth of gum-drops, and pay in counterfeit coin, receiving good money in change. The spurious character of the coin, though exceedingly well executed and likely to deceive, was discovered during the evening and the Police notified. At 10½ o'clock that night, Officer DRAKE, of the First Precinct Police, succeeded in arresting two Italians engaged in passing the spurious coin, and after being fully identified by several shopkeepers, they were commited to the cells. Yesterday they were taken before the United States Commissioner in New-York and committed for examination. They gave their names as WILLIAM WALLORE and ANTONIO SANTOS, both bakers by trade.

CHURCH OPENING.—The new First Congregational Methodist Church in State near Hoyt-street will be opened for the first time for public worship to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. CLARKE, of South Brooklyn, will preach at the morning service; the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the M. E. Church, in the afternoon, and the Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER, of the Westminster Church, in the evening. The new building is in a fine, healthy location, and in a neighborhood where such a Church is much needed. The structure, which we have before described, has some claim to architectural beauty, and is conveniently arranged for Church purposes.

THE PROPOSED ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Committee having the building of an Academy of Music in charge, are engaged, as yet, in maturing a plan. It is understood, however, that the plans will be ready by the 1st of July, and the work upon the building will be commenced soon thereafter—certainly by the latter part of July.

KILLED BY A HORSE.—The boy, ALEXANDER MING, who was killed by a horse at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, a few days ago, died yesterday morning. The deceased was ten years old, and at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, was on his way to school. The horse ran over him, and kicked him in passing.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of South Sixth-street, yesterday. The body appears to be that of a man forty-five years old, and is coarsely clad. Coroner SNELL took charge of it.

ITEMS.—The new United States Marine Barracks, now in progress of erection on Flushing-avenue, upon the made land between the Navy-yard and Marine Hospital, is to be 360 feet long, with wings, and two stories high. Officers' quarters were to be erected upon the same site....The Water Board have decided not to appoint the two Commissioners they are authorized to appoint, until they get ready....A young lady named GRANT, residing in Livingston-street, near Hoyt, as she was about going to bed a few nights ago, discovered a man under it. She called in assistance, but the intruder succeeded in making his escape from the roof of the house.... Two parties holding claims against the city for grading and paving streets, have obtained judgments against the city in the City Court, during the present week, by reason of the negligence of the authorities in collecting assessments laid for the improvement. Both claims were for the grading and paving of Washington-avenue, between Douglass street and the city line.....The eastern division of the Ridgewood Reservoir is undergoing a thorough repair The work of constructing Prospect Hill Reservoir on Prospect Hill, Flatbush-avenue, in going on with a reasonable regard to the interests of the city. Sixty men are constantly kept at work, and the bank is already more than half built. Up to the present time fifty thousand cubic yards of earth have been thrown out. This Reservoir will be 26 feet higher than the one at Ridgewood, and 19½ feet above high-water mark.....The Lee-avenue Sabbath School has contributed $1,100 for benevolent purposes, and given away 600 articles of clothing....The ferry houses at Peck-slip Ferry, New-York, have been repaired, and on and after to-day boats will run from this point to South Eighth-street, Brooklyn, instead of from Roosevelt-street, as has been the case for several weeks.....A large number of men are now engaged in laying sewer pipes in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth and a part of the Fourteenth Wards....887 persons were treated in the City Hospital during the year 1858. 580 of these patients were seamen.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for Monday next—Nos. 6, Waterbury *vs.* Graham; 11, Oakley, Receiver, *vs.* Williamsburgh Savings Bank; 25, Carman, Executor, &c., *vs.* Piass and Mix; 41—.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
**Of the Legalized Lotteries.**

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI
STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class, No.* 353, *June* 24, 1859.

20, 35, 49, 4, 66, 39, 13, 16, 8, 52, 15.

*Class No.* 354, *June* 24, 1859.

63, 75, 29, 62, 45, 4, 72, 23, 24, 32, 67, 68.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

*Class No.* 351, *June* 24, 1859.

41, 53, 66, 9, 19, 64, 52, 32, 78, 45, 42, 1, 48, 44, 36.

*Extra Class, No.* 352, *June* 24, 1859.

56, 24, 20, 29, 75, 25, 55, 63, 60, 15, 35, 10, 70.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

**Flora Temple may be the pride of the Turf,** but the pride of the promenade is those graceful, airy and recherché pearl and drab cassimere hats, sold by the New Hat Company, of No. 148 Nassau st., for $3 Just think of it!—twenty-five per cent less than they charge in Broadway. The Company's stock of straw hats, caps, &c., is superb and cheap.

**A Fashionable Store.**—Everybody admits that CANTRELL'S is the Fashionable Emporium of the City, where can be obtained Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., handsomely made, of the best quality, and at very low prices. CANTRELL'S store is at No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

**Rupture Cured.**—The RIGGS TRUSS has cured many cases of rupture when the most approved trusses had been worn for years. The VARICOCALE TRUSS also gives unusual satisfaction, and is fast taking the place of suspensory bandages. No. 448 Broome st., New-York.

**Rupture Cured**—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

**Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees,** surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

**Hundreds of Young Men are Following** with success the trades or professions pointed out as most fit for them by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. Examinations, with charts and written descriptions, made daily.

**Post-office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer FULTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

**The Star Hat of the Straws is Genin's** BIG HAT.
THE HUDSON HAT, the King of the Cassimeres.
Prices, $1 50 and $3.
AT GENIN'S HAT STORE, No. 507 BROADWAY.

**Tolman's Patent Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and Mattress Combined**—And the spring-bed for $4, which can be put in your carpet-bag For sale at No. 289 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

**Zephyr Undershirts, New-York Mills Muslin** Drawers, Hair Stocks, Lace Ties, Silk Gloves, Bathing Drawers, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Harden's Condensed Family Medicines in Cases.**—Sold by Dr. GLOVER, Agent, No. 4 Ann st.; by J. O. BROWN, No. 8 Beekman-st., and at DEXTER'S, No. 591 8th-av., New-York.

**Leary & Co.**
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

**French Soft Hats,**
J. COUPIN'S manufacture, (Aix,)
constantly receiving, by S. J. PARDESSUS, his agent, No. 156 William-st., corner of Ann.

**Dashing, Original, Sensonable, Fascinating** and immensely popular,
THE GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S CAPS, AT
WHITE'S, No. 116 Broadway.

F. Y. S.—RALLOU BROTHERS, No. 408 Broadway.
F. Y. S. The largest Shirt emporium in the Union.
F. Y. S. Sole manufacturers of the celebrated
F. Y. S. Improved French Yoke Shirts.

**Shades! Glass Shades!!**
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $36, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**Consumption, Asthma, &c., Cured.**—Dr H. JAMES discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow-mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New Jersey.

**Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.**—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Spring and Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, &c.
Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

**The Elliptic-Spring Bed.**
Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with than without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6 For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.**
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector,** is now ready at J. B. MARSH & CO'S., No. 229 Broadway, or MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

**Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines**
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

**Summer Hats**—Every desirable style and quality unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and Children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
381 Canal-st.

**Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.**—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & E. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

### MARRIED.

WEEKES—PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 15 by the Rev. James Millett, Mr. SEELY WEEKES to Miss MATILDA, fourth daughter of Samuel Phillips, Esq., of the County Kildare, Ireland, and more recently of Brooklyn, L. I.

WINTHROP—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, ROBERT WINTHROP to Kate W., daughter of Moses Taylor.

CRITTENDEN—PALMER.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, by the Rev. A. B. Van Zandt, D. D., JOHN J. CRITTENDEN to MARY HILLYER, daughter of Jane Palmer, all of this City.

BARRETT—BURBANK.—At Port Richmond, on Thursday, June 23, in the Reformed Dutch Church by the Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. REUBEN N. BARRETT to Miss SOPHIA BURBANK, all of Staten Island.

WILLIAMS—GRANT.—At Newark, N. Y., on Thursday, June 23, in St Mark's Church, by the Rev. Wm. O. Gorham assisted by the Rev. Charles W. Hayes, FLETCHER WILLIAMS, Esq., to ANN ELIZA, daughter of E. T. Grant, Esq., all of that place.

HARRIS—POST.—At Southampton, L. I., on Thursday, June 23, by the Rev. Mr. Cleaveland, JAMES M. POST, of this City to ELOISE, daughter of Mr. Joseph R. Harris, of the former place.

KITTLE—SCOTT.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Monday, June 6, by the Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., NICHOLAS G. KITTLE, of the firm of De Witt, Kittle & Co., to MARTHA A. SCOTT, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

### DIED.

COOKE.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, ROBERT COOKE, late of Montreal, aged 57 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 413 10th-av., at 1 o'clock, this day, (Saturday,) without further notice.

PALMER.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 24, EMMA L., wife of Walter Palmer, aged 30 years, 7 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, Captain Thomas R. Shapter, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the 9th-st. M. E. Church, corner of Avenue B and 9th st. on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BREWSTER.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 24, CARRIE S., second daughter of James B. and Amelia Brewster, aged 15 years.

Services at No. 215 Lexington-av., on Sunday, at 5½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SPAFFORD.—In this City, on Friday, June 24, WM. W., eldest son of W. A. and Fanny Spafford, in the 35th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge, No. 249 F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence. No. 44 Clarason st., on Sunday, June 26, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONKLING.—In this City, on Friday, June 24, after a short illness, on his 45th birthday, NOAH T. CONKLING.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 13 Lexington av. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DELAMATER.—On Friday, June 24, CORA, daughter of Cornelius H. and Ruth O. Delamater, aged 7 months.

MING.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 24, from the kick of a horse, ALEXANDER MING, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of his mother, Mrs Jane Ming, of New-York, and of Alderman J. A. Van Brunt, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of Alderman Van Brunt, in 16th-st., near the 6th-av. Gowanus, on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

O'KEEFFE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 24, of croup, THOMAS O'KEEFFE, only son of Mary, widow of the late John O'Keeffe, New-York Pilot, aged 7 years, 2 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Thomas Kenedy, and uncles Maurice and Michael O'Keeffe, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Broadway, opposite 6th-st., Williamsburgh, Brooklyn.

☞ Sunday papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 24, D. AUSTIN, Jr., youngest son of D. Austin and H. M. Taylor, aged 1 year. 11 months and 3 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, Washington-av., near Gates av., Brooklyn, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At Columbia, South Carolina, on Thursday, June 16, G. M. THOMPSON Esq., 59 years of age.

Mr. Thompson has been a citizen of South Carolina for over thirty years, and was well known in this City and New England as a liberal, high minded and honorable merchant, formerly of Stratford, Connecticut. His loss will be lamented by a large circle of friends.

BENEDICT.—At Sierra Leone, Coast of Africa, on Friday, May 13, after a sickness of two days, GEORGE KOHLER BENEDICT, aged 23 years, eldest child of the late Abner Benedict, Esq., of this City.

**HUMPHREY'S JOURNAL,**
Devoted to the Daguerreotype, Photographic and Ambrotype Arts.
CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.
The subscriber having purchased of S. Dwight Humphrey, Esq., all his right, title and interest in the above *Journal* which was established ten years since, would inform the Photographic public that he has made several improvements in the same, and will spare no pains or expense in maintaining the high character of this, the oldest publication of the kind in the world. He has secured the services of writers of acknowledged talent to give original articles on the sun-drawing art in every number, and all matters interesting to the fraternity that can be found in the English, French or German Heliographic papers is carefully selected and published in *Humphrey's Journal*, making it a desirable and almost indispensible vade mecum for every operator and amateur.
TERMS—$2 a year IN ADVANCE. Single copies 12 cents. For sale by all newsmen.
JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher and Proprietor,
No. 37 Lispenard-st., New-York.

**LLOYD'S CHART**
OF
**THE WAR IN EUROPE;**
Finely colored, with SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS of NAPOLEON III. and HIS GENERALS, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, KING OF SARDINIA, TWO LARGE MAPS, THE EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS, &c., &c., &c., is the latest, largest, best and cheapest. AGENTS WILL HAVE IT. SPECIMENS mailed, post-paid, for 25 cents.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
NO. 348 BROADWAY, New-York.

**HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH,**
NOW READY FOR JULY.
The trade supplied by the following News Agents and Booksellers:
Ross & Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. Dexter & Co., No. 315 Nassau-st; R. M. DeWitt, No. 162 Nassau-st.; S. A. Bunce, No. 142 Nassau-st.; Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann-st.
HENRY B. PRICE, Publisher,
No 3 Everett House, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st.
Second edition of "Health and Disease."

**REFRIGERATORS!!!**
BUY WINSHIP'S
SELF VENTILATING,
THE ONLY PERFECT PRESERVERS.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO. Makers,
No. 441 Broadway.

**MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR**—ENGRAVED expressly with reference to the present war in Italy, showing the boundaries, towns, streams, roads and the battle fields of Napoleon I. Full and complete. Price, colored, 50 cents; plain, 38 cents; on receipt of which it will be sent, postpaid, to any part of the United States.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Stationers, No. 18 Nassau-st.

**WHISKERS IN SIX WEEKS.**—YES, MY magical Onguent will force the beard or moustache or hair to grow luxuriantly within that time, without staining or injuring the skin. Price $1. Sent to any address by mail free. R. T. GRAHAM, No. 140 Nassau-st.

**LANCE-WOOD LOOS, BAMBOO POLES** in original packages, Manson Grass Lines for sale at CONROYS' Manufactories and Importers of Fish Hooks and Fishing-Tackle, at No 65 Fulton-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH book-keeper. Best of references given. Address C A., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

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THE GREATEST LITERARY TRIUMPH YET!
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**THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,**
FOR JULY 9,
NOW READY AND FOR SALE EVERYWHERE,
Will contain the following list of attractive articles:
The Second portion of HARRY HAZEL'S GREAT INDIAN ROMANCE, "THE MUTE SPY."
Another installment of A. J. H. DUGANNE'S interesting story, "ZULANGO, THE DENOUNCER"
BALLADS OF THE BIBLE—No. II.—SARAH, THE PRINCESS. By A. J. H DUGANNE. Subject: "Sarah and Abraham entertaining three Angels unawares."
MIRTHFUL MORSELS—Original and Selected—A Department made up of witty and pungent paragraphs.
PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS—By "Pen and Scissors"—A Department of entertaining miscellany, embracing, "Coco Muca of a Good Thing," "On Puffery," "Unanswerable Truth," "Lyman Beecher's (the father of Henry Ward Beecher) Courtship," "Literary People," "Earning a Legacy," "Siamese Criticism on European Habits," "Readers," "Blind Man's Buff," "Facts in Brief."
OUR KNOWLEDGE BOX—Which this week teaches "How to make a cheap Electrical Machine," "A Palatable Drink for Hot Weather," "A Quick-Drying Hardness Blacking," "Family Queen Cake," "Receipt for Yeast," "To Preserve Eggs Fresh a Year," "Cure for Warts and Corns," "Buns," "To Make Vinegar," "Salt Pork Cake," "Healing Salve," "To take out Ink Stains," "Turnip Pie," "A Remedy for Ants."
OUR LADIES' COLUMN—A department for the ladies—containing "The Fashions in London and Paris," "Favorite Styles of Costume," "How Much a Wife Costs," "Eugenie and the New Rose," "A Fashionable Church."
ITEMS OF INTEREST—A department made up of the most readable current items.
AUNT MARY'S NEW YEAR—By Margaret Verne.
THE DUEL—A Leaf from a Physician's Diary—by James Franklin Fitts.
LOVE AND ALBUMS—By Helen Forest Graves.
PLAIN JOHN JOHNSON—By Wm. Earle Binder.
BLONDE OR BRUNETTE—By Mary C. Vaughan.
Together with a number of well written Poems, Editorials on different subjects, and a vast amount of Miscellaneous matter.

"THE MUTE SPY" has run the WEEKLY up beyond all precedent, and "THE BALLADS OF THE BIBLE" meet with the warmest commendation from all quarters.
We have now in hand a thrilling romance, entitled
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
GARIBALDI, THE HERO OF ITALY,
the first portion of which will appear in the WEEKLY for July 23, to be issued in two weeks. This story is from the pen of A. J. H. DUGANNE, who was the warm personal friend of Garibaldi, while that hero was in this country, and the facts upon which the story is based were had from the lips of the adventurous soldier himself. The WEEKLY is accomplishing wonders and will soon leave its cotemporaries far in the rear.

**BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.**
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
Wish to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $8 upward.
Fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests in proportion.
GOODS MADE TO ORDER in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE, at short notice, and upon economical terms. DON'T FORGET—No. 8 BOWERY.

**PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,**
FROM
DE VENOGE & CO., Epernay, France.
This is a perfectly pure and delicate Wine from the Vineyard of Messrs. DE VENOGE & Co., whose estate lies in the *centre of the far-famed Champagne District of France.* It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country, where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the wine trade.
Sold in the City by H. A Kerr, No. 748 Broadway; J. S. Pierce, No. 685 Broadway; Corwin & Co., corner of Broadway and 20th st.; Howell & Co., No. 693 Broadway; Macy & Co., No. 319 6th-av., and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

**SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.**
The great American Remedy
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
Unquestionably
THE BEST, SAFEST AND PUREST
TONIC AND ALTERATIVE EVER PREPARED.
It is recommended by leading medical authorities, and highly approved by all who have tried it. *Delicate ladies find it a perfect restorative;* and persons who lead a sedentary life will find their nervous and general system strengthened and improved by its use.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

**ICE-CREAM FREEZERS! ICE-CREAM FREEZERS!!**
The quickest Freezer is Torrey's!
The simplest Freezer is Torrey's!!
The cheapest Freezer is Torrey's!!!
3 quarts, $2 50; 4 quarts, $3; 6 quarts, $4; 8 quarts, $5; 14 quarts, $7; 20 quarts, $10.
Can be had at house furnishing and hardware stores generally. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st, New-York.

**THE SUMMER.**
Now that the Winter's gone, the earth hath lost
Her snow white robes; and now no more the frost
Candies the grass, or casts an icy cream
Upon the silver lake or crystal stream.
But "TORREY'S NEW FREEZERS" gives Iced Cream
Of such, as the old folks ne'er did dream.
In four minutes, the people truly say,
'Tis better got, and cheapest in that way.

**CATARRH! CATARRH! CATARRH!**
Dr. GOODALE, who has instituted the most reliable treatment for this disease—who uniformly relieves, and radically cures it—may be consulted as heretofore at No. 5 Bond-st., New-York. This disease, and all its consequences and derangements, he has made a specialty for several years, and he invites the most formidable and chronic cases. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

**PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS.**
The celebrated watches manufactured by HENRY REYNOLDS LEMON, of Liverpool, most perfect time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

**WATCHES AND JEWELRY**
Of all descriptions and the latest styles; also, Silver and Plated Ware of all kinds, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

**MOTHERS SHOULD UNDERSTAND** that the milk business in this City has relapsed into the same system of poisonous adulteration that it was before the "Leslie Exposures." The Summer approaches, and with it the *Summer complaint*, which so terribly swells the death census of infancy during the warm weather. Impure milk is the prominent cause of this disease, and we therefore advise mothers to secure a pure, and uniformly pure, beverage for their children, by purchasing the American Solidified Milk, made from the products of the best dairies in Dutchess County, and certified by

## FOR SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS DEFAULT has been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid in and by a certain indenture of mortgage executed and delivered to the Ilion Bank, (an association duly organized, existing, and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York,) at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, mortgagees, by Adam W. Barnhart, Junior, and Margaret Ann his wife, of the City and County of New-York, mortgagors, bearing date July 1, 1858, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in liber 505 of Mortgages, page 331, on the 21st day of January, 1856, and whereas there is claimed to be due and payable upon said mortgage at the date of the first publication of this notice, to wit: on the 24th day of May, 1859, the sum of three thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($3,697 29,) and whereas no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt secured by the said mortgage or any part thereof:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and recorded therewith, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgaged premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, and hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction or vendue at the City Hall, in the City of New-York on the 23d day of August, 1859, at 12 o'clock M. of that day. The said premises are described in said mortgage as follows, to-wit: All the equal undivided sixth part of the houses and premises situate on Ludlow, Stanton and Orchard sts., and certain indentures of lease of said premises upon which said houses are situated, viz: Lot number forty-two (42) bounded easterly by Ludlow-st., northerly by lot number forty-four, (44,) southerly by lot number forty-one, and westerly by lot number fourteen, in the XVIIth Ward of the City of New-York. Also lot number forty-one in said Ward, bounded southeasterly in front by Ludlow-st, southwesterly on one side by Stanton-st., and northwesterly in rear by lot number thirteen, and northeasterly on the other side by lot number forty-two, containing in front and rear on each side twenty-five feet, and in depth on each side seventy-five feet. Also lots number thirteen and fourteen (13 and 14) in said Ward, which together are bounded westerly in front by Orchard-st., northerly in part by lot number fifteen, and in part by lot number forty-three, easterly in rear by lots numbers forty-one and forty-two, and southerly by Stanton-st.; each of said lots containing in width in front and rear twenty-five, and in depth on each side one hundred feet, and the lot numbers being taken from a map or chart annexed to a deed of partition and release recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in liber 223 of Conveyances, on page 30. Also, lot known and designated as lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148) on the map of partition made among the children of Judith Winthrop, deceased, of certain lands in the XIth and XVIIth Wards of said City of New-York, said lot being in said XVIIth Ward, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Orchard-st., distant fifty feet northeasterly from the northeasterly corner of Orchard and Stanton sts., thence running northeasterly along the easterly side of Orchard-st. twenty-five feet six inches, thence southeasterly eighty-seven feet nine inches; thence southwesterly, parallel with Orchard-street, twenty-five feet ten inches; thence northwesterly eighty-seven feet nine inches, to the place of beginning. For a further description of the premises and interests hereby conveyed, reference may be had to the last will and testament of Peter Pinckney, duly proved and recorded in the records of the City and County of New-York, and the settlement of the said estate thereunder. Also to a deed or assignment of leases given by Margaret Pinckney and others, executors of said will, to Margaret Ann aforesaid and others, bearing date July 10, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in liber of Conveyances, page 415, Nov. 30, 1850, subject nevertheless to the amount unpaid on a prior incumbrance by mortgage to James Morgan, given for fifteen hundred dollars.—Dated MAY 24, 1859.

THE ILION BANK MORTGAGEES.
HAMILTON & HYDE, Attorneys, Ilion, N. Y.
my28-law12w8.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT Harlem, on the grade and ready for immediate improvement. 7 lots on west side 4th av., between 124th and 125th sts. also, 7 lots adjoining, on 125th-st. and 15 lots adjoining on 124th-st., nearly opposite to Mount Morris-square: 3 lots, with buildings, on east side 3d-av., between 127th and 128th sts.; 13 lots on 128th-st., adjoining 3d-av.; 12 lots on 127th-st., and 12 lots on 128th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., and near the brick Church; 6 lots on 126th-st., north side, 105 feet east of 3d-av.; 6 lots on 4th av., east side south 127th-st., including the corner and 4 lots on 111th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Apply to D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THAT ELEGANT NEWLY-BUILT House on the northwest corner of 13th-st. and 7th-av.; four stories, with basement and under cellar; has 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements.

Also, Nos. 273 and 275 Bleecker-st.; three stories, with stores on the lower floor. No. 275 has a large hall, 75 feet in depth, and a basement 25x73.

Also, lots in Brooklyn, between 36th and 37th sts; 3d-av. cars pass every three minutes. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

INDEPENDENCE.—A CARD.—JOHN R. PITKIN, having withdrawn the Woodhaven auction sale advertised by Messrs. James Cole & Son, for the 9th of June, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, including 200 building lots, 20 sections, four dwelling-houses, &c., and having a full supply of maps, will wait on purchasers (if they see proper to visit the ground) on the 4th of July, 1859, at the New England House, near the railroad depôt, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., and at other times at his residence on Crown Hill. Address No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York.
WOODHAVEN, June 24, 1859.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, DELIGHTFULly located on Oxford st., near Fulton av., with two full lots of ground; ornamental trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, hot house, &c. House contains furnace, range, gas and fixtures; well finished, distant 1½ miles from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. Possession immediately. Apply to J. DAVENFORT, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

CHURCH LOT—EXTRA SIZE.—FOR SALE four lots north side of 52d-st., 160 feet east of 3d-av.; size of each, 25 feet by 100. Lowest price this month, $3 000 each. Terms very easy. If the 80 feet plot is required for a church, the depth may be made ten feet additional for $600 extra. Street sewered and assessment paid. Inquire at No. 186 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 6th-av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th-st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story frame cottage, with basement and attic. No 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 226 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $9,500 and $13,000. Apply on the premises.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th st. and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four-story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with cash to make the means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPerty No. 64 Church st., 21 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, at a low price. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3¾ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE WITH THIRTEEN acres of land, one mile from Astoria, or will exchange for City property. Apply to E. W. HEWIT, 41 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 22 West 36th-st.

## FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out-buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hickville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 6½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM IN WESTCHESter County, one mile from Hart's Corners station, Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from City, 3½ miles from Dobb's Ferry; 120½ acres good land, with crops, &c.; good house, barn, carriage-house and granary, all new; cider-mill, plenty of fruit, good water, very healthy; churches, schools, &c., very convenient; possession immediately. This is a chance seldom offered, and will be sold on liberal terms; but little cash required. Apply on the farm until sold, of E. ANGEVINE, or address W. E. HASKINS, Montgomeryville Post-office, Westchester County. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court-house, New Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 123 ACRES, at Glen Cove, 22 miles from New York. The land is beautifully located, and fronting on three roads, all under high state of cultivation and near steamboat landing, with large two-story house, well shaded; also, barn and outbuildings in good order, fruit of all kinds, plenty of water, &c.; perfectly healthy; good society; it too large, will be divided. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall st.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 180 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depôt and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

## REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

A. ROQUE,
IMPORTER OF PERIGORD PRESERVES AND WINES, has removed from No. 560 to No. 633 Broadway.
He has just received a new invoice of the celebrated champagne
ŒIL DE PERDRIX,
for which he is the sole agent in the United States.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. 59½ Mulberry-st., to 174 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY VILLA AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises, GEORGE CORLIES.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, for five months, a year, or a term of years situated at Scarsdale, Westchester County, 17 miles from 26th-st., New-York, by New Haven or Harlem Railroad, and within 20 minutes' drive of either station. The location is high and healthy, well wooded, with shade and fruit trees, and commands a distant view both of Long Island Sound and the Palisades. The cottage contains on the first floor parlor, dining-room, kitchen, wash-room, and servants' room; second floor, four bedrooms and hall, attic with finished bedroom. Appointments to see the place can be made by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester County, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—A desirable residence, most delightfully situated, containing about two acres of land, abounding in fruit of every description and good garden, within a few minutes' ride of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and one hour of the City, commanding a very extensive view of the river. The buildings are all new, large and commodious, containing 16 rooms, and finished with all the modern improvements. For price and terms apply to COFFIN, BOUND & CO., No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, or EDMUND COFFIN, Irvington.

15 TO 40 ACRES FOR SALE, WELL stocked with a great variety of vigorous fruit and ornamental trees, beautifully located in one of the healthiest and most desirable neighborhoods, near to churches, schools, post office, railroad depôt, and steamboat landing, with delightful river views and best of soil and water. A good, well-built mansion, 46x38; stands upon a sloping lawn of 8 acres of rare beauty. No place more eligible for a family who may be looking for the east bank of the Hudson for a retired, secure, and pleasant home. Distance from 31st-st. 2½ hours. Address Box No. 1,109 City Post-office.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depôt; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Fine well of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 74 South-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT YONKERS—One mile south of depôt, on the post-road, a neat, well-arranged two-story cottage, in good order, containing furnace, hot and cold water, stable and wagon-house attached, about one acre of land well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees three cisterns with good supply of water. Price to sell, $4,500; to rent at $400. Apply to A. T. GOURLIE, on the premises, or at No. 5 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible; in a healthy and sightly location; 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair. Ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The eligible premises known as the Irving House. The house and surroundings are well calculated for a first-class hotel or boarding-house, being capacious and well arranged to accommodate one hundred persons To a desirable tenant the premises will be put in good order, and on favorable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. COLDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS' HOTEL, WEST Point, a cottage, with seven rooms, furnished, very pleasantly located, with vegetable, fruit and flower garden attached. Rent for the season, $400. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of Mr. CORNELIUS DU BOIS, No. 37 Water-st., New-York; or B. F. RILEY, on the premises.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT HASTINGS-ON-THE-HUDSON—A pleasant cottage, with garden stocked with fruit trees of the best kind, and on very high grounds, within five minutes of the depôt, a most desirable and healthy residence for a genteel family. Inquire at the railroad depôt and on the premises of V. GIROUDE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence located in the southern part of Westchester County, 14 miles from the City, four to five acres, with elegant shade trees. The house is large and every way desirable for a gentleman's residence. If exchanged, none but improved City property, well located, would be accepted. Address Box No. 34 Yonkers Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT, CONVEnient double cottage house, with two acres of ground, abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees; good, commodious barns and outbuildings; situate near depôt, Astoria. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. P. HOGARTH, No. 64 Front-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables, plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds, fine water, and 5 acres of good land; price $5,000; $3,000 or $4 000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTtage recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post-office.

TO LET—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from station of New Haven Railroad at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st.; lot 38x115; house 25x62; has a well, cistern and water; three minutes' walk from depôt. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

## TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 560 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st. in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in one plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house situated above 40th st., near Broadway; convenient to cars and stages; has all the modern improvements, large yard, &c.; two years lease at $450; also, the furniture for sale at a bargain for cash. Address R. S. H., Box No. 4,050 Post-office.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, second story above the store in that new, first-class house on the corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av., two large rooms and three bedrooms, with all the modern improvements; front parlor 22 by 16 feet; back one 16 feet square. Inquire on the premises of J. C. SARES.

TO LET—FROM JULY 1, TO A SMALL FAMILY, such parts of the two-story house, (with large yard,) No. 379 Greenwich-st., as may suit the applicant. Inquire (no bill up) on the premises, from 9 to 10, or 1 to 3, or 7 to 8 o'clock.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF HOUSE NO. 157 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, (three-story, brick, and basement,) containing four rooms. Good references required. Apply on the premises or at No. 198 Fulton-st., New-York, down stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH EVERY REQUIsite for the comfort and convenience of a small family, a brown-stone house in 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Address, with real name, A. L., Box No. 110 Times Office.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERican families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, in 22d-st., near 4th av., with the improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

## TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS ROOMS AND SPLENDID lofts, suitable for first-class salesrooms or factories, at 147 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 134 Vanderbilt-av.; 13 rooms; rent till May next $315. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 526 Broome st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HALF OF A HOUSE WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and servant; no children. Location must be agreeable; not above 35th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs. For suitable accommodations $400 to $500 per annum will be paid. References of undoubted character will be required and given. Address W. C., Box No. 723 Post-office, with full particulars as to location, terms and family of present occupant.

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, with 8 bedrooms) in the country, for three or four months; within 1 or 1½ hours' ride from the City by railroad; must be near a depôt, and possession given immediately. Any one having such a place to rent will find a good tenant by addressing COUNTRY HOUSE, Box No. 102 Times Office.

STABLE WANTED.—WANTED TO HIRE, IN the neighborhood of the 6th and 8th-avs., and between 30th and 35th sts., a private stable, with suitable accommodations for four horses. Any one having such a stable to let may hear of a tenant by addressing J. CRAIG, Box No. 3,452 Post office.

CASH AND A FARM IN ILLINOIS OR Iowa are offered for a good dwelling-house and a few acres of land within 30 miles of this City. Further particulars may be obtained at the Farm Agency, No. 29 Broadway, of GEO. P. GRANNISS.

WANTED—A FRONT BASEMENT ROOM, SUITable for a doctor's office, in Brooklyn; an office on or near Clinton-st. preferred. Direct, DOCTOR, No. 16 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH BOARDERS CAN SAVE one half the expense, a short distance inland, and visitors the same, when desirable, at Phalanx. All its domestic, agriculture, dairy, and other facilities for the comfort of residents, are available. Conveyance to Branch when desired. Hall with music without charge. Shady out-grounds, with tablets, free from musquitoes and ague. No bar or its consequences. Free from fashionable formalities. Accessible by Red Bank boats, at various hours, daily. References—P. Manning, No. 54 Cortlandt st; Law & Boyd, No. 68 East Broadway; Smith's Homœopathic Pharmacy. Terms, $4 50 to $6 per week. Address, or apply to WARREN & LAW, Lessees, Phalanx, New Jersey. Open now and throughout the year. Fourth of July excursionists invited to select rooms.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGEAIRRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the country and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices, splendid garden and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; cafe and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every luxury—oysters from beds in the sea, hot, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel, stables attached, omnibus to the railway stations, and on arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel sends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A booking Office to all parts of the continent in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place probably offers more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for comfort calculated for a first-class hotel or boarding-house, being capacious and well arranged to accommodate one hundred persons To a desirable tenant the premises will be put in good order, and on favorable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. COLDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st.

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TO LET—THE STONE COTTAGE KNOWN AS the Rectory of St. Paul's Church, East Chester, 1½ miles from station of New Haven Railroad at Mount Vernon. Inquire at No. 30 South William-st., or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton, at the Church.

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## SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. F. G., Box No 177 Times Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9, and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 1½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

SUMMER RETREAT—MOUNT IDA—AT NEW Paltz Landing, 2½ miles west of Poughkeepsie. One of the most healthy and desirable locations on the Hudson. Address JOSHUA BROOKS, New Paltz Landing. References—Thos. F. O'Farrell, Ringuet Leprince & Co., No. 347 4th-st.; John J. Angevine, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York; D. P. Barnard, No. 24 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—A pleasant third-floor room with large closet, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single person, can be had with board for the Summer, at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry. Easy of access by cars and steamboats.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND back room with bedroom attached, on second floor, to let with board to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; house large and first class; gas, Croton water and bath; pleasant neighborhood and easy of access by car or stage. Reference required. Apply at No. 211 West 31st st. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, with rooms on third floor, to let to a genteel family, at No. 52 East 16th-st., near Union Park. The house is quiet and commodious, having all the modern improvements, and the location is central and delightful.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURniture new, location pleasant, can be had by gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, by applying at No. 15 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARD—FOR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife; a large front room with gas closets and every convenience; family private, and terms very moderate. Call at No. 242 East Broadway. Letters of inquiry to Box No. 3,887 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 111 Jay-st., one door from Sands-st.; elevated and healthy location; convenient to the ferries; boarders few and select: a good table, terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family residing in No. 26 Willow st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very pleasant rooms to let, with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board, to let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS house, delightful location, and good-sized rooms, on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 125 Sands-st.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's-park. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; parlor and bedroom required, which advertisers will furnish, except carpets and linen; location must be central, agreeable, and not above 30th-st.; private table preferred, but not indispensable. Address, stating terms and full particulars, C. W., Box No. 723 Post office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21st-st., near 6th-av., will let with board a large, well-furnished room on the second floor; also, a large and small room, connecting on floor above; rooms have gas and hot and cold water, and will be let to gentlemen and their wives, or to single gentlemen. Address L. W., Box No. 103 Times Office.

BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, WITH OR without breakfast, may be obtained with a genteel family having no children or boarders by one or two gentlemen of respectability. Location near the Mercantile Library. Address, with real name, COMFORT, Station D, Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WISHES TO get board in the country in exchange for lessons in French. Best references given as to character and capacity. Address L. R., care of Prof. Elie Charlier, No. 45 East 24th-st.

SUMMER BOARD FOR LADIES ON BROOKlyn Heights, with furnished rooms, in a private family. Location one of the most desirable in the city. Address B. R. A., Brooklyn Post-office.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Terms very moderate for the summer months.

PLEASANT LOCATION AND AIRY ROOMS, convenient to Broadway, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6, Apply at No. 72 2d av.

## AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
BY BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS,
Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., directly opposite Post-office.
THIS DAY, JUNE 25,

At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., Household furniture, consisting of mahogany and rosewood dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, extension tables

# FINANCIAL.

**DIVIDEND NOTICE.**
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ ₱ Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 25, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FRANCE, | BELGIUM, | ITALY, |
| GREAT BRITAIN, | SPAIN, | GERMANY, |
| IRELAND, | PORTUGAL, | RUSSIA, |
| HOLLAND, | SWITZERLAND, | SWEDEN, |

ALSO ON

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ATHENS, | CONSTANTINOPLE | ALEXANDRIA, |
| CAIRO, | BEYROUT, | JERUSALEM, |

&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60-day sight, for sale in sums to suit.

**INTERNATIONAL BANK,**
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859. J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,**
No 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

**DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,**
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

**A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,**
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation, and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Tontine Hote, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Seymour, No. 29 William st., New-York.

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| CHARLES KIMBERLY, | LEVERETT CANDEE, |
| NATHAN PECK, | JOHN W. MANSFIELD, |
| E. A. COWDREY, | A. MANN, Jr., |
| CHARLES CONGDON. | |

NEW HAVEN, June 18, 1859.

**MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.**—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the management adopted by them, can obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

F. PERRIN, of London.

Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK**—CORNER 3rd-av. and 28th-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on sums of $1 000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th of July, will draw interest from the 1st.

S. K. GREEN, President.
J. N. LUCKAY, Actuary.

S. S CHILDS, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8,

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

**DOCK HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER** 13th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited on rate as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM F. HAVEMEYER, President.
JAMES H. BULL, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day declared the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June, to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

**OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—No. 31 Pine st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $500 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 6, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK**—NO. 1 THIRD-av. corner of 7th st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

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| P. W. ENGS, | |
| CHARLES MILES, | Vice Presidents. |

I. T. SMITH. Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 36 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 6, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st July inclusive.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, June 14, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR thirteen Directors of this Bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house on FRIDAY, the 1st day of July next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

**FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

**BANK OF NEW-YORK.**—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96** Warren st., rear Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

**INTEREST NOTICE.**—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

**DIVIDEND**—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

**NOTICE.**—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Rockland Cemetery Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held on TUESDAY, June 28, 1859, at the office of the Hon. W. R. Beebe, No. 78 Wall-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. E. H. LORD, Secretary.

**$30.000.**—FOR SALE—IN SUMS TO SUIT purchasers, $30 000 New-York Central-park Improvement Fund Stock, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable quarter yearly. Principal payable Aug. 1, 1887. S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine st.

**P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 61** Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

**BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK,** London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 63 Broadway.

**$100.000** TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COLCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

# FINANCIAL.

**CIRCULAR.**

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 86 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees: and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

I WANT TO BORROW $35.000 FOR five years, secured by real estate worth three times that amount, interest payable semi annually. Address S. B. NAGUS, through the General Post office.

S. B. NAGUS.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The Interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

**$3.000** WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

# INSURANCE.

**METROPOLITAN**
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

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| JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President. | |
| JOSEPH B. VARNUM, | HENRY V. BUTLER, |
| LEONARD APPLEBY, | JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr., |
| FRED'K. H. WALCOTT, | JAS. LOR GRAHAM, Jr., |
| WILLIAM K. STRONG, | BOWES R. McILVAINE, |
| MOSES TAYLOR, | GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, |
| JAMES O. SHELDON, | JOHN C HENDERSON, |
| DANIEL PARISH, | LORRAIN FREEMAN, |
| GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, | EDWARD MACOMBER, |
| MARTIN BATES, Jr., | WATSON E. CASE, |
| DUDLEY B. FULLER, | CHARLES E. APPLEBY, |
| CHARLES L. VOSE, | SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr. |
| WARREN DELANO, Jr. | |
| EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary. | |

ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
**HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,**
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
**HENDRIK HUDSON,**
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

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| GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, | J. D. BEERS, |
| WILLIAM KENT, | HENRY L. PIERSON, |
| LUTHER BRADISH, | FRED. DE PEYSTER, |
| PETER COOPER, | ALVIN HIGGINS, |
| SHEPHERD KNAPP, | F. S. KINNEY, |
| ANSON LIVINGSTON. | |

# IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1830.
**GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,**
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,

Manufacturers of Iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola, and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

**HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.**
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

**TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS** ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

**121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.**
**SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,**
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B B H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

**BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES**—PERFECTly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES**—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

# FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.**
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

**ENAMELED FURNITURE.**—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented: acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE**, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**IRON BEDSTEADS**, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

**FURNITURE BOUGHT** FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

# BILLIARDS.

**REMOVAL.**
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PHELAN'S
BILLIARD TABLES,
Have removed from Nos. 81 and 83 Ann-st., to
NOS. 63, 65, 67 AND 69 CROSBY-ST.,
between Broome and Spring sts.

# SHIPPING.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 57 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer AKAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,**
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

**ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE**
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper-ship
AREY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in a few days.

The AREY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 48 Pine-st., corner William.

Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

**COLEMAN'S LINE.**
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Building.)

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Millar. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson, |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light, as mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST**—*VIA* CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAS. L. EDGAR, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New-Orleans | $39 75 | To Charlotte, N. C. | $22 00 |
| To Mobile | 35 00 | To Augusta, Ga | 20 00 |
| To Montgomery, Ala. | 26 00 | To Atlanta, Ga. | 23 00 |
| To Nashville, Tenn. | 30 00 | To Columbia, S. C. | 20 00 |
| To Memphis, Tenn. | 33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla. | 21 00 |
| To Knoxville, Tenn. | 27 00 | To Palatka, Fla | 23 00 |

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds WEDNESDAY, June 29.

**FOR THE SOUTH,**
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbus, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No 13 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**REDUCED RATES.**—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above ports on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORTS** (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

# STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

**SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH** (direct.) AND BROOK PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Branch Port. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M. | Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M. |
| Monday, June 27, 11 A. M. | Monday, June 27, 3 P. M. |
| Tuesday, June 28, 6 P. M. | Tuesday, June 28, 4 P. M. |
| Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M. | Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M. |
| Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M. | Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M. |
| Friday, July 1, 8 A. M. | Friday, July 1, 3 P. M. |
| Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M. | Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M. |
| Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M. | Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M. |
| Monday, July 4, 7 A. M. | Monday, July 4, 5 P. M. |
| Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M. | Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M. |
| Wednesday, July 6, 12 M. | |

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.

**SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.** HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

| Leave New York. | Leave Red Bank. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M. | Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M. |
| Sunday, June 26, 10:30 A. M. | Monday, June 27, 11 A. M. |
| Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M. | Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M. |
| Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M. | Wed'sday, June 29, 6:30 A. M. |
| Wed'sday, June 29, 3:30 P. M. | Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M. | Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M. |
| Friday, July 1, 4 P. M. | Saturday, July 2, 7:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, July 2, 4:30 P. M. | Sunday, July 3, 6:30 A. M. |
| Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M. | Monday, July 4, 6 P. M. |
| Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M. | Tuesday, July 5, 8 A. M. |

**FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.**—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A.M.; 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50, P. M. Leave Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

**MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL**—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Raverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

**DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND** Roslyn, stopping at Bayle's Dock, Great Neck, and Sands Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 P. M. Returning leaves Roslyn at 6:30 and Glen Cove at 7:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9 o'clock.

**AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS,** HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

**FARE FIFTY CENTS TO NEWBURGH.**—Steamer BROADWAY leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh.

**FOR SAG HARBOR**—LANDING AT ORICUT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st., Pier No. 33 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.
G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

**SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE.**—STOPping at Strattonport, White Stone, City Island, David's Island, and New-Rochelle. The steamboat GEO. LAW leaves Catharine-st., every fair SUNDAY, at 8.30 A. M., for above places, stopping at Delancy and 10th-sts.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN.**—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.**—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroads.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.**—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.**—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

# RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.**
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
8:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
5:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.**
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

| LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT | LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT |
|---|---|
| 7.15 A. M. | 6:30 A. M. |
| 9:15 A. M. | 7:55 A. M. |
| 1:30 P. M. | 10 A. M. |
| 4 P. M. | 2:30 P. M. |
| 6 P. M. | 5:45 P. M. |
| 7:45 P. M. | 8:40 P. M. |

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 

## POLITICAL.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention is Free State. The Leavenworth *Daily Times*, June 18, ciphers up the results of the election for Delegates as follows: Republicans, 30; Democrats, 20; uncertain, 2. The *Times* says:

"From this it will be seen that the Republicans have a majority of ten in the Convention. It insures a free Constitution for free Kansas. It was the maiden fight of the Republicans. They had to contend with fearful odds. The weight of a General Government, so strong in a Territory, was thrown against us. We met it, and traitors and serviles, and what is worse, a dangerous apathy."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Free Democrat*, the new Emancipation journal, says:

"We do not counsel or wish to eradicate Slavery from Missouri, by violent or revolutionary means. Indeed, we do not know that even unfriendly legislation is necessary. An enlightened, resolute public opinion is all that is needed. The writer concedes to us the right of creating public opinion, but in this case, we will not have to exercise this right. The public opinion, in favor of free white labor is already created, as the writer very well knows. It wants intensifying, it wants directing, and this we will endeavor to do."

An address to the "conservative voters" of Ohio, appears in the Cincinnati *Times*. It bears the signatures of HENRY IVES, W. B. PROBASCO, and others, and "the conservative voters" are construed to mean the Know-Nothings. The address berates both the Republican and Democratic Parties. According to this document, the Republicans of Ohio have "outraged the good sense of the conservative men," while the Democracy have "sanctioned enormities." In this strait, it is recommended that a Mass Convention of all the conservative citizens of Ohio be held at Cincinnati on Tuesday, July 26, to nominate an Independent State ticket. The party distinctions of the American are to be set aside, and the following general programme is blocked out; the main-spring of the action, it will be observed, being the shelving of Chief Justice SWAN by the Republicans:

"Still adhering to our principles as Americans, and cherishing an abiding faith that they will yet claim the attention of all good and true men, Northern as well as Southern, we nevertheless believe it our duty, under the existing circumstances, to set aside all party predilections and personal preferences, and join with truly conservative men throughout the State in vindication of an honest and independent Judiciary, whose impartial interpretation and fearless execution of the laws of our country have aroused the fanatical spirit of the Abolition Party, which, demanding the decapitation of our Chief Justice, threatens, by aid of their foreign allies, to seize the reins of Government, and fully realize the establishment of their most ultra doctrines, treasonable towards the Federal, and subversive of the best interests of our State Government."

Time-serving politicians seem to be in ill-odor at the South. The men who refuse to serve the purposes of the fire-eaters have an especially poor chance in Mississippi. The last hit is from the pen of Col. ROY, editor of the Vicksburgh *Sun*. The Colonel was invited to go before the Democratic Convention of his district as a candidate for Congress, but declined. Instead of sending his name to the Convention, he sent a letter, in which the following passage occurred:

"It is to be hoped that the Convention will give them a true man, a *bold, live* man, who knows his rights, and knowing, dare maintain them against the world in arms, without fear, favor or affection. *We have fallen upon evil days*, and it behooves us to put forward our best men to meet the exigencies of the occasion. These time-serving politicians, who are afraid to take any position on any measure without first being satisfied that the people will sustain them, are worthy of the contempt of every honest man, and the time has at length arrived when such men must die—the political death. *They richly deserve the political bowstring*, and the sooner that punishment is awarded them, the better it will be for those whose rights are so seriously detrimented by their cowardly, nerveless course."

Col. FORNEY publishes in the *Press*, June 24, a retrospect of his position in favor of and in opposition to the Administration party, and utters a warning:

"Those who hold office, here and elsewhere, busy themselves in carrying out the orders of their masters at Washington, and we have it already announced that they have consummated their plans, and intend taking possession of the next Democratic State Convention which is to send delegates to Charleston, as they took possession of the last two of these Conventions, and succeeded in plunging the party into an almost irretrievable minority. We have appeals to make to such men as these, of course. They fight for pay, never inquiring into the morality of the contest, and looking only to the responsibility of their employers. Powerful as they are, and chiefly so because they have little else to do but to carve the work that has been marked out for them, they are numerically he most contemptible minority, and the slightest understanding amongst honest Democrats would result in putting them as completely into the shade as if they had been disfranchised by law. The interest to which we appeal is a sensitive, patriotic, disinterested element. We appeal to the Democratic masses against these men, and to the high-toned leaders of public opinion in the Democratic Party. To surrender to, or to remain silent under the manœuvres of the Administration in this State, is simply to precipitate the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania into a long night of disaster."

The reported adjustment of the difficulties between the President and the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER is emphatically denied by the *Constitution*. It says:

"Within a few days we have observed that several papers have alluded to the reconciliation which has recently taken place between the President and the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, and have sought by inuendo to make it appear that the renewal of friendly intercourse between these gentlemen was the result of certain conditions and concessions. We know that such an inference is utterly untrue; and that while the President is deeply gratified that amicable relations with his valued friend and former colleague are restored, *no terms were made and no political concessions of any kind were proposed or agreed to either by Mr. Walker or himself.*"

### The Junior Mutiny—Statement of William Herbert Respecting the Mutiny.

The great interest felt in the fate of PLUMER, says the Boston *Atlas*, now under sentence of death, and reprieved till July 8, renders the statement below of HERBERT, one of the crew, of especial interest. HERBERT is now in the State Prison. The statement which we print, was made by him without solicitation. We do not publish the whole, as it is very long, and much of it seems to us to have but little bearing upon the question of PLUMER's guilt. We give those parts that appear to us especially pertinent to that question.

* * * I was standing on the deck near the mizzen hatch, about ten o'clock, and PLUMER came up to me and held up the sleeve of his Guernsey frock, and showed me some blood on it, which he said was the "old man's" blood; he said he was a butcher, and knew how to kill a man; he said PLUMER did not do the old bugger, but he did; he was drinking a good deal all the day, and towards evening he got very drunk, and was so quarrelsome that it was dangerous for him to have any arms about him. As he was marching about the deck with his hatchet he met CARTHA; CARTHA (I think) said something to him which did not please him, so he raised his hatchet and attempted to cut CARTHA down; I believe that was the reason that he was disarmed and sent forward; I could not be certain which day it was he was sent forward, neither could I be quite sure as to the cause of his being sent forward, but I have always understood it to be as I have stated.

PLUMER was in command of the ship after the mutiny. The reason for his taking command was this: After the mutiny, when the captain and third mate were killed and the mate stowed away, we had no one that knew how to manage the ship except PLUMER and one or two more. HALL, who had been the ringleader in the mutiny, was so drunken and noisy that the men would not have obeyed him unless they had been forced to it. PLUMER was liked by so few as well, if not better than any other man on board, and seemed actuated by a desire to preserve the ship and property, and to keep order on board and to prevent further bloodshed; there ore CARTHA, BURNS and myself, and several others advised him to take command in order to preserve order on board.

Another reason for PLUMER's taking command of the ship was this: When the ship was on fire, it was only by his exertions and presence of mind that the ship was not burnt up. The crew were all so frightened at the danger they were in from the fire that they had not the power to do any good, and if it had burned a few minutes longer it must have reached the powder canisters in the cabin, which were sufficient to have blown the ship to pieces. It was only PLUMER that saved the ship and all the crew from destruction.

This statement, which I have made, with all its interlinings, is in my own hand-writing, and it is made quite voluntarily on my part, and for no other reason than a desire to state the truth of an affair which has been so grossly misrepresented by perjured and guilty men upon our trial. It is in all respects a true statement of facts; and in expressing my opinions and belief, from what I heard and saw, I can truly say that I believe them to be well founded and correct. There are a great many facts and circumstances which I have not mentioned, which would show that nearly all on board were more or less connected with the mutiny, and particularly MASON and HOWARD, who were two of the mate's greatest confidants, and came home with him from Australia in the same ship. I should have mentioned all these circumstances if I had had the time or opportunity. I should have made this statement on my last trial if I had been afforded an opportunity to speak for myself.

(Signed) WILLIAM HERBERT.

THE BOGUS INDIANA BANK CASE—THE OHIO LAW OF BANKS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, June 22, says: "The preliminary examination of N. H. WILLIAMS, the Hartford bogus banker, took place yesterday. Judge LOWE held that the word "Bank" had a peculiar meaning in our statute, and referred only to such institutions as are rec gnized by the laws as banks, in other words, an incorporated, and not a private bank. That when a promise to pay is published in the form of a bank note, and refers to some banking-house, where it is to be redeemed, such publication brings the matter within the meaning of the 29th section of the crime act, if it can be shown that no such bank exists; and lastly, that although the laws of Indiana may recognize a private bank as legal, and permit the issue of its promise to pay as money, the circulation of such money in Ohio would be a crime, and subject the wrong-doer to the penalty attached to the 29th section of the act referred to, prohibiting the circulation of spurious bank bills. After reviewing the law and the evidence, Judge LOWE required the defendant to give bail in $2 500 for his appearance before the Common Pleas Court, in default of which he was committed to jail. We understand that Judge LOWE's decision will undergo a review in a higher Court.

### The United States as a Neutral Power—A Forthcoming Document.

*Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.*

The views of the Department of State in regard to our rights and position as a neutral, during the European war, have been prepared and submitted to the President. They cover the points of the Paris conference, except privateering, which is not involved, and lay down the general propositions announced in my letter yesterday. As this document, though intended for the information of our Ministers abroad, and not to be issued in the form of specific instructions, may be regarded by other nations as a direct expression of the purposes as well as the opinions of the Government, much care will be taken to guard it with precision, and to declare principles which may be affirmed by the moral sense of the country. No other sort of manifesto will deserve to command or can hope to receive confidence. In view of the difficulties to be met in thus making a general declaration, it was designed, at one time, not to take this course, but to deal with each case individually, as it might be presented.

There is understood to be a general harmony between the British Government and ours in regard to all the material questions, and the conferences with Lord LYONS in these respects are considered satisfactory. He has always responded frankly and fairly, and with the evident uprightness of one who desired to cement our relations closely and firmly. In reference to the declaration concerning contraband, the positions of England and the United States are different, and manifestly with the force of reasoning and right on our side. The effort of modern times has been to diminish the horrors of war, and to introduce ameliorations which might serve to relieve some of its desolating effects. The Paris Conference, in 1856, took a step forward in this direction, and Mr. MARCY's proposed amendment subsequently would have still further advanced those great ends. Under the declaration which was there subscribed, it was held in substance that free ships make free goods, according to what may be called the American doctrine, except contraband. Now the question is, What constitutes contraband? The Administration will assert that arms and munitions of war are alone embraced in that category, and everything else is exempt. This view not only conforms to the enlightened spirit of civilization, but to the principle already referred to, which all Christian nations recognize and approve, of modifying the evils of war. That is the proper restriction. The British Government recently intimated that coal would be considered contraband, though France and Sardinia have, it is said, taken an opposite view. Coal is more used for purposes of peace than war, and it is only within the last ten years that steam has been applied to any extent as an auxiliary to vessels of war. Recently it has received a large impulse, and the probability is that sailing ships will disappear, before long, except for limited objects, both in the armed and commercial marine. It would be just as proper to make the machinery, which is propelled through the agency of coal, contraband, as the generating power itself. One is necessary to the other, and they both stand upon the same footing. If either be contraband, so are the provisions which sustain the army and the clothes which protect the troops. There is no distinction in principle. So far as coal is concerned, the Administration does not and will not consider or treat it as contraband, and they will be cordially sustained in this decision by men of all parties. Nor can they go too far in adhering to the principle that the universally-accepted instruments and means of war are contraband, and no others should be.

### The Dudley Observatory.

The Trustees of the Dudley Observatory issue the following statement of the affairs of that Institution:

"The Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the patrons and friends of the Dudley Observatory that Professor O. M MITCHEL, of Cincinnati, has accepted the office of Director of the Institution, and is now discharging the duties of his office.

Dr. FRANCIS BRUNNOW, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has accepted the office of Associate Director, and has already commenced observations, assisted by Mr. SONNTAG, Astronomer of KANE's Exploring Expedition. Prof. MITCHEL and Dr. BRUNNOW will both reside at Albany, but the Cincinnati Observatory will, for the present, be under the direction of Prof. MITCHEL. Dr. BRUNNOW's journal, the *Astronomical Notices*, will hereafter be published in the City of Albany. The Trustees deem themselves fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of such well-established fame, whose names command the respect and confidence of all friends of Science in this country and in Europe. The Observatory will now commence activity under the most favorable auspices. The great Meridian Telescope has been adjusted and brought into use. A Transit Telescope, of the largest size, to be placed in the west wing of the Observatory, has been ordered, together with all the other instruments and apparatus necessary in a first-class Observatory.

The Observatory buildings and dwelling house, land donated and purchased, instruments, apparatus, library, &c., are valued at $85,000.

Moneys invested for the support of the Observatory, $65 000."

Dr. BRUNNOW will conduct the *Astronomical Notices*, the last number of which contains the first recorded observations made with the Olcott Meridian Circle.

FOREFATHERS' MONUMENT AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.—The *Plymouth Rock*, June 23, says: The workmen are making good progress in laying the foundation of the Pilgrim Monument, some six hundred tons of Quincy granite being already embedded. The foundation itself comprises three tiers of stone, all laid in hydraulic cement, and as one after another the courses rise upon each other in solid masonry, one is strongly impressed with the idea that nothing short of the "trump of doom," when "there shall not be left one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down," will shake this "monumental pile" to its base. The "Monument to the Forefathers," we assure the public is now fairly and earnestly commenced, and on the first of August the corner stone, the gift of some gentlemen in Quincy, and already wrought, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, amid the demonstrations of the public. The corner stone itself will be laid with Masonic ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and it is said, though we are unable to vouch for the fact, that Governor BANKS will deliver the address on the occasion. In connection with the large or "National Monument," which is to stand upon an eminence commanding a view of the village, harbor, and adjacent towns, a canopy is to be erected over the "Forefather's Rock," thirty feet in height, and the surrounding territory suitably arranged and ornamented. The laying of the corner stone of this structure also is to be included in the ceremonies on the first of August, on which occasion we doubt not that the people of Plymouth will exert themselves to have the celebration worthy the town and the occasion.

### The Turcos Neither Ghouls nor Vampires—Letter from a Resident in Algiers.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 24, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe that some correspondents of the New-York Press have rather hastily represented the native African soldiers in the French Army as given to the bad practice of "drinking the blood of their foes" on the battle-field.

Will you allow me, as formerly an inhabitant of Algiers—familiar with the people in question, and with their habits under arms—to refute this cruel calumny?

Even in the conflicts of Algiers, in which the commanders of these corps had no occasion to interfere in the customs of war habitual with the Arabs, and common, of course, to both parties in the strife, such actions as these, *on either side*, are utterly unheard of. It is, in fact, an Arab habit for the victorious soldiers to cut off the heads of their enemies, just as it is an Indian habit to take their scalps; but surely, at this time, when the indulgence of this national habit has been expressly denied to the *Turcos* fighting in Italy, it is hardly fair to saddle these troops with atrocities unknown even beneath the fiery sun of the Desert.

I trust, Sir, that you will lend the influence of your powerful Press to the correction of an error which implies that the practices of Cannibalism are permitted under the banner of France; and

I am, with profound respect,

Your very obedient servant,

CHARLES GAUTHIER.

### Powers and Liabilities of Notaries.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In reply to "Notary's" communication, published in your columns of Friday last, will you allow me to state:

*First*—That notaries public *must* reside in the respective cities or counties for which they are appointed, but may execute the duties of their office at any place within the State. *Except, however, that the additional powers conferred on them by act of the last Legislature, to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, can be performed only in the county for which they are appointed.* So that notaries appointed for the Counties of Kings, Queens, Westchester, Richmond, &c., cannot act as Commissioners of Deeds in New-York City.

*Second*—Some time ago an order of arrest was obtained upon affidavits sworn to before a notary public the defendant was arrested, and a motion was made to vacate the order of arrest, on the ground that the notary before whom the affidavits were sworn had not the power to administer oaths, he being appointed for another county; the facts being proven to be so, the order of arrest was vacated, and the defendant has since disappeared. The injured party has brought an action against the notary, and he will, no doubt, succeed.

*Third*—I know several notaries who are appointed for, and who do business in the City of New-York, *but reside* in some acjoining county; and I hold that those notaries cannot exercise any of their powers, either as notary public or as commissioner of deeds in any pert or place of the State of New-York, and that the fact of non-residence in the county for which they are appointed is, *per se*, a resignation of their office.

It is important for the public to know these facts.

A. P. M.

The Washington *Star*, 21st June, says: "Yesterday, the report of the Board of Naval Officers ordered to inspect the various U. S. Navy-yards and report in detail on the condition of each, was duly transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who, by the by had an interview with the Board, in the course of which he took occasion to thank them for the thorough and efficient manner in which they discharged the trust devolved on them.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs Austrel, wife of Samuel Austrel, living at No. 46 Carroll street, Cleveland, Ohio, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide June 22. She drew a razor across her throat from ear to ear nearly severing her windpipe. Her case is considered hopeless. She was undoubtly insane at the time. Her husband had a suit decided against him in the Court of Common Pleas a short time since, which is supposed to have preyed seriously upon her mind. She has carried a razor for several days past, and told her husband on one occasion that she should kill herself, but he supposed it was merely idle talk. About ten minutes before she committed the fearful act she went to a neighbor's house and asked the people if they would take care of her children in case anything happened to her. She is about 28 years old; her husband is 70.

The Hillsborough *News* describes the suicide of Jesse Trader, a boy bound to service in the family of Mr. Limri Manker, near that place. Though but 14 years of age, he set about killing himself with as much nerve and determination as the most desperate man. In the absence of the family he broke into Mr. Manker's bedroom, where a loaded rifle was kept, and resting the butt against an iron kettle, so that the muzzle touched his forehead, he sat on the bed, and pulled the trigger with the branch of a peach tree, evidently prepared for the purpose. The ball entered his brain, penetrating a depth of six inches, and lodging in the back part of his head.

We understand (says the Boston *Traveller*) that a young man named J. W. Russell, who has been for the past three years a confidential clerk for J. J. Dunckiee & Co, Friend-street, has suddenly left for parts unknown, having embezzled the funds of his employers to the amount, so far as discovered, of $3,960. The fraud covers over a considerable period, and an earlier discovery was prevented by false entries in the books. Russell is 27 years of age, is married, and resides in East Boston. The desire to live beyond his means probably led to this sad dereliction from duty.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Cincinnati was held a few days since, to take measures for the enlargement of the Louisville and Portland Canal. A Committee was appointed to proceed to Louisville and make, as practical men, an examination of the falls and adjacent ground, with the view of determining what should be done there for the benefit of commerce. This Committee consists of William Hooper, Chairman, W. W. Scarborough, Lewis Whiteman, and others.

During last week several persons were prospecting for ginseng, in the woods opposite Chickasaw, Iowa. Their search was successful, many of them making from $3 to $5 per day, digging the root.

A young man named John Patterson, employed to carry the mail between Creighton and Cambridge Post-Offices, Ohio, is in jail at Cincinnati, charged with having robbed the mail of sundry letters.

### A Duel Prevented.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GARRETT DAVIS AND CAPT. SIMMS.

The Hon. GARRETT DAVIS and Capt. SIMMS, of Kentucky, had a difficulty recently, of which we made brief mention, growing out of a political squabble, and proceeded to Ohio to settle it by a resort to arms. By the mediation of friends a hostile meeting was prevented. The belligerent correspondence is published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

The first cards on both sides were as follows:

CYNTHIANA, June 11, 1859.

SIR: For your language in reference to myself, at Ruddle's Mills, yesterday, you will name some day and time, when and where, we can adjust this matter without interruption.

My friend, A. H. WARD, Esq., will receive any communication from you on this point.

Yours, GARRETT DAVIS.

Capt. WM. E. SIMMS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13, 1859.

SIR: Your note of the 11th instant was delivered to me by A. H. WARD, Esq., at Cynthiana, Saturday last, just before the commencement of the discussion between Mr. HARLAN, Mr. TREVER and myself. At the conclusion of the discussion, I informed Mr. WARD that I would send you an answer by Thursday next, which he said would be satisfactory. I then supposed that my political and other engagements would make that length of time necessary to perfect my arrangements, and secure the services of a suitable friend. But now I have to say, formally, that your challenge is accepted, and that I hope to have at Paris, to-morrow evening, a friend, who will be prepared to name time and place, and to arrange details with any gentleman selected by you.

Respectfully, &c, W. E. SIMMS.

The Hon. GARRETT DAVIS.

In reply to the last note, Mr. DAVIS writes that h was surprised to find his communication regarded as a challenge; nevertheless, as he "recognized the right of a gentleman to determine his own meaning," he was ready to meet the Captain. He therefore fixed upon Cincinnati as the place, and June 20 as the time of meeting. Thither both gentlemen accordingly repaired, fully bent on shooting each other. The affair getting wind, some fifteen or twenty prominent Kentuckians followed, post-haste, and offered their mediation. After an infinite deal of correspondence, this offer was accepted; ex-Governor MOREHEAD and Colonel JOHNSON, of Georgetown, Ky., were selected as referees, and the difficulty was finally settled as follows:

JUNE 20, 1859.

The undersigned, having been selected by the friends of the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS and Capt. W. E. SIMMS to adjust the pending difficulty between them, decide, as an amicable and honorable adjustment, that so much of an article published in the *Western Citizen* of the 10th inst., headed "Capt. Simms as a Whig," which can be fairly construed as personally offensive and insulting to Capt. SIMMS, and all that was said at Ruddle's Mills of an insulting and personally-offensive character by either party to the other, shall be mutually and simultaneously withdrawn R. M. JOHNSON,

C. S. MOREHEAD.

The within adjustment is accepted by me, this 20th June, 1859. GARRETT DAVIS.

The offensive paragraph in the Paris (Ky.,) *Citizen*, was the following:

"Captain SIMMS said in his speech in Paris that he was supported by as good Whigs as there were in the county, and in a subsequent part of it that he had been a Whig on principle. BENEDICT ARNOLD signalized his support of the American Whig cause in the Revolutionary War on Lake Champlain, before the walls of Quebec, and on the plains of Saratoga. He afterward offered to sell the American army, posted at West Point, to King GEORGE III., and then went over to the enemy. There were good Old-line Whigs who voted for BUCHANAN. But they did not swallow the Cincinnati Democratic Platform—a platform that reiterated every former Democratic heresy and measure which the Old-line Whigs had opposed for a generation, and it fulminated the annual Democratic denunciation against every old Whig principle and measure. The Captain and the Old-line Whigs who carry the Cincinnati Platform in their craws and support him, are such Whigs as ARNOLD was after he had fled to the British camp."

All the parties have returned to Kentucky, with whole bones.

PURCHASE OF FOREIGN VESSELS—LETTER FRO SECRETARY CASS.—The Baltimore *Sun* published the following letter from Secretary CASS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1859.

*To John Thompson Mason, Esq., Collector of the Customs, Baltimore.*

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, with the copy of correspondence which accompanied it, has been received.

In reply to your inquiry on behalf of Mr. KOHLER, as to the nature and extent of the protection which attaches to him as the purchaser of the Bremen vessel *Admiral*, I have to state that in the opinion of this Department, when a citizen of the United States purchases in good faith and without reservation a vessel belonging to a foreign State, either belligerent or neutral, such vessel becomes the property of the purchaser, and is entitled to receive the same protection from acts of aggression on the part of the authorities of a foreign Government as any other property of a citizen. The nature and extent of this protection cannot be determined in advance, and must depend upon the circumstances of each particular case. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LEWIS CASS.

[Advertisement.]

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Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

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Model Restaurant
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Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also, 3-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine, at No. 125 Chatham-street, between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.

Read *Harper's Weekly* of March, and you will not drink *Croton* unless it is filtered, sold and warranted by MCKINZIE & O'HARA, No. 326 4th-st., New-York, and No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise, or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

THE "MAGIC WELL" AT BARNUM'S.—Great sensation! Prettiest fairy drama ever seen. Immense excitement! Popular enthusiasm beyond precedent! Applause of the most extravagant kind. Fascinating drama of fairy-land repeated this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT.—It is an undoubted fact that KNOX can produce at his hat and cap establishment, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, as elegant, fashionable, and neat a hat as the most fastidious can desire. If any who read this paragraph doubts our assertion, all we can say is—give KNOX a trial.

[Advertisement].

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LOST—A small Leather Memorandum Book of Advertisements for different papers in New-York City, in going from the Livingston House, Brooklyn, across the South Ferry to the office of the *Daily Times*, taking an East Broadway stage from the ferry, or from the *Daily Times* to the office of the *Quadruple Constellation*, Spruce-street. If the finder will leave the same at the office of the *Daily Times*, a suitable reward will be given by the gentleman at the office.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 24.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | U. S. 6s 1868 c. | 103⅜ | 50 | N. Y Cen R. | b60 73 |
| 2,000 | Ohio State 6's '60 | 99 | 150 | Erie Railroad | 13⅜ |
| 2,000 | Kentucky S. 6s | 103 | 50 | Hudson River R. | 31⅜ |
| 2,000 | Michigan 6s | 102 | 600 | Harlem Railroad | 9⅜ |
| 10,000 | Tenn. 6s '90 | 60 92 | 500 | Harlem R. Pref'd | 35 |
| 5,000 | do | 92⅞ | 500 | do | b60 35 |
| 5,000 | Virginia 6s | 96⅜ | 100 | do | s30 34⅜ |
| 9,000 | Missouri State 6s | 86⅜ | 200 | do | s60 34⅜ |
| 20,000 | Cal State 7s B. | 85⅜ | 50 | do | 34⅜ |
| 8,000 | M C R. 8p c 1st Mt Sk Fd. | 89 | 10 | Nor & Wor. R. | 36 |
| 1,000 | C. So 1st M. B. | 80 | 400 | Reading R. | b60 42⅜ |
| 6,000 | Ill C. R. B. | s30 82⅜ | 100 | do | b60 42⅜ |
| 4,000 | do | 83⅜ | 100 | do | 42⅜ |
| 1,000 | LaC & M L.G.B. | 16⅜ | 200 | do | s60 42 |
| 2,000 | do | 16⅜ | 250 | Mich. Central R. | 39 |
| 17 | Pac. M. steam. Co. | 68 | 250 | do | 38⅜ |
| 145 | do | 67⅜ | 200 | do | b10 38⅜ |
| 6 | Commonw'th Bank | 99 | 50 | do | s10 38⅜ |
| 10 | Bank of Commerce | 100 | 20 | do | s30 38⅜ |
| 50 | Penn. Coal Co. | 82⅜ | 25 | Mich. So. & N. In. R. | 8⅜ |
| 10 | Cumbl'd Coal Pref. | 17⅜ | 360 | do | 8 |
| 1000 | New-York Cen. R. | 73⅜ | 25 | M. S. & N. Ia. G 8s | 27⅜ |
| 800 | do | 73⅝ | 1150 | do | 27⅜ |
| 80 | do | b10 73⅝ | 100 | Gal. & Chicago R. | 63⅛ |
| 100 | do | s.nwk 73 | 100 | do | 63⅜ |
| 50 | do | b.nw 73⅛ | 50 | do | b60 63⅜ |
| 100 | do | 4d 73⅛ | 50 | do | b10 63⅜ |
| 80 | do | s30 73⅛ | 200 | Cleve. & Toledo R. | 25⅜ |
| 100 | do | s30 72⅝ | 900 | do | 25⅜ |
| 200 | do | s.nw 72⅞ | 50 | Chi. & Rock Isl R. | 58⅜ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,200 | Mo St. 6s | 86⅜ | 100 | Mich. Cen. R. | b60 38⅜ |
| 1,000 | Harlem R 7d M B | 75 | 200 | do | s10 38⅜ |
| 20 | Bank of Commerce | 100 | 100 | do | s30 38⅜ |
| 50 | Pac. M. St. Co. | 67⅜ | 250 | Gal. & Chi. R. | b10 63⅜ |
| 125 | N. Y. Cen. R. | 73⅛ | 200 | do | s30 63 |
| 300 | Harlem R. Pfd. | 34⅜ | 10 | M. So. & N. Ia. R. | 8⅜ |
| 100 | do | 34⅜ | 100 | M S. & N. Ia. G. S. | 27⅜ |
| 100 | Reading Rail. | b60 42⅜ | 100 | do | s30 27 |
| 1000 | do | b60 42⅜ | 100 | Illinois Central R. | 59⅜ |
| 100 | do | s60 42 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R. | s60 25 |
| 400 | do | s60 41⅜ | 100 | Chi. & Rock I. R. | s30 58 |
| 100 | do | 41⅜ | 100 | do | 58⅛ |
| 100 | do | 41⅜ | 100 | do | 58⅜ |

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Missouri 6s | 86⅜ | 30 Adriatic Fire I. Co. 90 |
| 25 | Harmony Ins. Co. | 97⅜ | 20 Com. Fire Ins. Co. 89 |
| 5 | Park Bank | 108⅜ | 10 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co. 111⅛ |
| 10 | Am. Ex. Bank | 101 | 100 Safeguard F. I. Co. ? |
| 25 | Metro Fire Ins Co. | 117⅜ | 8 Am. Express Co. 77 |
| 5 | Col. Marine F. I. Co. | 109 | |

FRIDAY, June 24—P. M.

The day has been a quiet one in Money affairs. As the Treasury Department has arranged to make the exchanges of old and past-due Bills for the new Bills awarded on Monday, at Washington, the cash payments into the office here have fallen off. Only $80,000 was added to day on this account. The Customs were $190,000. Other receipts, $48,000. The disbursements, $118,000. Balance this afternoon, $5,329,223. The Exchanges for the mail to-morrow close dull. As the *Fulton* goes to Havre, the Continental remitters employ a comparatively large proportion of Specie. About half a million is added to the engagements of yesterday, and the whole shipment will be about $800,000. The Money rates to-day have undergone no change. The Stock Brokers are but moderate borrowers, and the takers of Treasury Notes and of the Stock Loan at Albany are nearly through with their money arrangements. The new Five ℔ cents. of New-York are held at 102 ℔ cent. The Treasury Bills at 100½ for the 5⅜ ℔ cents., and 100⅜@100½ for the 6 ℔ cents. Nothing has been received by telegraph from New-Orleans to discredit the first report of the large remittance in Gold of $2,643,000 on the way from California.

The Stock Exchange recovers nothing from the dullness of the early part of the week, and the sellers for the decline are the principal speculators in the business done at the Brokers' Board. Their success is mainly on the Western list, though contracts were more freely offered than yesterday in New-York Central and Philadelphia and Reading. Central closed 73⅛, as against 73⅜ yesterday, and Reading 41⅞@⅞ against 42⅛@⅜. Michigan Central was further depressed to 38⅛, closing 38⅜@39; Michigan Guaranteed 27⅜; Rock Island, Galena and Toledo steady at Thursday's prices. Illinois Central shares improved to 60 ℔ cent. at the close, and the Bonds to 83⅜ ℔ cent. Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. were sold at 89 ℔ cent., and La Crosse Land Grants at 16⅛@16⅜ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail was steady at 67⅞@68 ℔ cent., and Panama at yesterday's closing price. Harlem Preferred fell off to 34½ ℔ cent. In State Stocks the business was to a liberal extent. Missouris left off ½@⅝ ℔ cent. lower, and Californias ⅛ ℔ cent. higher than yesterday. Tennessees steady and in demand at 92⅞ ℔ cent. Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio Sixes steady in price with only occasional parcels offered. Virginias 96¾, scarce. The general market left off dull.

In reference to the Galena and Chicago traffic for June, we understand that the new administration of the Road calculated on only $140,000. The total may reach $150,000. Last year, a temporary activity in the Grain trade, when there was more surplus to send to market, gave the Company $210,000 for the month, principally in the last fortnight of the month. The recent change in the administration of the Road was effected by the proxies of the New-York and other Eastern shareholders. The step was one imperiously demanded by the true interest of the property and the self-respect of the stockholders, whose confidence had been abused by the late President in his letter of last Winter, after they had respectfully voted down his proposition to build a bridge at the charge of the Company across the Mississippi river. That letter, it will be remembered, bore every mark of a deliberate purpose to depreciate the stock of the Road in this market, and was so construed and acted upon here, if not so designed from Chicago. The present head of the Company, Mr. NEWBERRY, we learn from a leading and wealthy New-York stockholder, the same who controlled a large part of the proxies at the recent election, is a good man for the place, and his administration will insure to the stockholders on 1st August and 1st February whatever surplus net earnings may be in hand after providing for the interest on the mortgage debt of the Company. Under these circumstances the efforts of the late officials of the concern, or their friends, to depreciate the June traffic, or any other revenues or prospects of the Road, will, or ought to, be rightly understood. Sure we are that whatever may be in the future, the New-York stockholders did the proper thing in parting company with the author of the Turner letter o last Winter.

Our neighbor of the *Tribune* must either discredit the reports of the Western harvest in his own paper, or else he is writing down the leading Western Railways *for Wall-street account*. Five of these lines have, by his own admission, preserved their credit through the crisis of 1857, and the crop failure of '58, by earning and promptly paying all their bonded interest, and contributing to the yearly sinking fund. They have in no sense run behind. The Galena has paid 6 ℔ cent. in dividends, besides the interest and sinking fund, and the two Michigan Roads, the Rock Island, and the Toledo, have each paid the interest upon their debts, and the contribution required to gradually sink their mortgages. In other words, none of these Companies have defaulted through this season of severe trial and extraordinary depression in the Western traffic. They are all, if we are to believe the harvest reports as we find them in the *Tribune* and other public journals, *on the eve of better things*. Their lines and equipment are in good condition for a full restoration of traffic to the dividend-paying scale. This is not questioned in any one case. If these Roads have made nothing beyond expenses and the interest upon their mortgages, for the past year or eighteen months, they have not, to say the least, in the material sense, run down. The roadways have been kept in complete repair; the equipment in first-rate order, and all taxes and other contingent charges provided for as they accrued. If we add to this the circumstance that their Shares have already fallen very far below the point at which the temporary suspension of dividends ought in reason to be considered *discounted*, —and would be so considered in any other species of corporate property, such as Bank and factory stocks,—we confess that we cannot see the justice or generosity of the comments with which a journal, that had, originally, more to do with imposing Western Securities upon the public than almost any other in the country, now daily visits the five roads in question. We assume, of course, that the writer for the Money and Railway column of the *Tribune* is the same as in 1852–1855. It may be that the Stock Exchange reports of our neighbors have been abandoned to some new hand; but if so, it would certainly be more creditable and not less consistent to have the conclusions of the present writer square logically with his admitted premises that these important lines of Western trade have *not* run behind; if only to avoid the appearance of an interested purpose. We now allude to the subject after long forbearance, with much reluctance and with no partisan feeling in favor of a higher stand for the Roads in question in market credit, but because it is due to the *bona fide* shareholders in the Companies referred to that the plain truth should be spoken in a season that promises an early return to something like prosperous days for their much-abused property.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the week. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the Port. | $898,992 | $649,929 | $2,240,947 |
| Thrown on market... | 85,023 | 751,119 | 2,079,574 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the Port. | $45,054 464 | $21,569,563 | $52,853,460 |
| Thrown on market. | 39,024,189 | 36 969,437 | 54,933,037 |

The following is the summary for the week:

| CONSUMPTION DIRECT. | Pkgs | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs | Value. | WITHDRAWN. Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Man. of Wool. | 2,346 | $907,595 | 